Appendix B-continued.

STATEMENT II.

Detailed statement showing receipts and expenditure required under section 3, Part II of the Bengal Primary Education Act, IV of 1919, for the Municipality of District

Serial No.	Items.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	Existing expenditure on primary education.	Rs.	
2	Expenditure required annually to provide necessary school accommodation for— A.—All children aged 6 to 11 likely to attend primary schools voluntarily. B.—All boys aged 6 to 10		* Capital and re- curring expendi- ture should be shown separately.
- 3	Receipts† already available		† Details should be given of different items, e.g., muni- cipal contribution, fees, etc.
1	Incomet likely to be available to meet— (a) Expenditure referred to in 2-A above. (b) Expenditure referred to in 2-B above.		
5	Government‡ grants considered necessary by the municipality to meet— (a) Expenditure referred to in 2-A. (b) Expenditure referred to in 2-B.		Capital and recurring grants should be distinguished.

APPENDIX C.

No. $\frac{296}{297}$, dated Calcutta, the $\frac{23rd}{219t}$ December 1920.

From—Evan E. Biss, Esq., I.E.s., Special Officer for Primary Education, Bengal.
To—The Chairman of the Municipality, Howrah. etc.

As you are perhaps aware I have been placed on special duty to make recommendations with a view to the expansion and improvement of primary education in municipalities and district board areas in Bengal. This object is of the greatest interest because of the importance of improving the intelligence, and hence the power of production of the masses of the people. I have now visited a considerable number of places with this end in view, and schemes are being prepared upon lines which have features which are new in the country. Two main guiding principles have been kept in view in working out schemes, (1) that of co-ordination and (II) that of concentration.

2. It is found that the lower primary school is being widely used as an institution preparatory to middle and high schools. While recognising and approving of this it may be admitted that the primary school was originally intended for children whose education, for economic and other reasons, must be of a very limited character. Up till now there has been overlapping between the curricula of the primary and the higher stages of education, and consequent loss of time in passing from one to the other. The application of the principle of co-ordination involves the recognition of both functions of the lower primary school, the classes of which may be made to serve as preparatory on the one hand to middle schools and middle departments of high schools, and on the other to the final or upper primary standard or standards, in which the primary course should be rounded off with teaching and training of a vocational character. The lower primary school, thus becoming the foundation of the whole fabric of a national system of education, must be regarded as of the greatest importance both in respect of its quality and of the number of children that can be educated in it. Diagram I attached to this letter illustrates what is meant by one of many possible typical arrangements of classes

in a co-ordinated school system. Incidentally I shall be glad to have your opinion and that of the Commissioners as to the advisability and practicability of establishing public

certificate examinations at the lower and upper primary and middle stages.

3. The second principle is that of concentration. Up till now it has been usual for primary schools to take their origin either from the financial necessities of a pundit who starts a school in order to add to his income, or to the enterprise of a gentleman who has children to educate and who persuades others to join him in securing the services of a pundit to teach on a terandal or appropriate but or about that of a pundit to teach on a verandah or any convenient hut or shed that can be found. In either case the authorities are approached for a grant-in-aid the assessment of which is the work of a subordinate inspecting officer who is often only too glad to see the number of schools in his area increased. As soon as one pundit is successful another often comes to share the spoils. The schools thus started are of necessity unevenly distributed over the population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population their sites on its content of the population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population their sites on its content of the population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population their sites on the population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often population and inefficient of the pop is often non-existent, their sites are in many cases insanitary, their teachers are in almost all instances very poorly paid and, as a result, usually ill-qualified and dependent upon other sources of income which absorb their attention and energy. The teachers are expected at one time to teach several groups of children at different stages of progress, and are often compelled to leave the majority to look after themselves while the children and presents or application for scholarships are staged as

of patrons or candidates for scholarships are pushed on.

4. As a result of this state of things parents who desire to have their children educated grow disgusted and remove them from schools which induce habits of idleness and do so little good that they appear to be chiefly valued as crêches. This is illustrated from the following statistics (1918-19) showing how many children enter school and the rate at which they are removed after the Infant Stage, i.e., before literacy is attained:—

	1st Year Infants.	2nd Year Infants.	I.	II.
TOTAL	5,39,133	3,70,241	2,53,699	2,07,014
Loss		1,68,892	- 1,16,542	46,685

A very frequent reply to my enquiry of parents as to why their children are not at school is that the schools do not teach anything. What we must aim at in well populated municipal areas is therefore, not more schools, but better schools. If, however, a sufficient number of good teachers is appointed to a large number of small schools the cost per child will become prohibitive. It is therefore necessary to concentrate the children in fewer schools than at present, but distributed on a well considered plan and containing a greater aggregate of children. containing a greater aggregate of children:

5. Many advantages arise from the application of this principle.

- (i) Administrative advantages: From the administrative point of view it is more economical for an inspector to visit a few large schools than many small ones, for in the former case, a much smaller proportion of his time is spent in moving from one to another. If the teachers are paid salaries instead of grants the inspecting officers will lose no time in the assessment of the latter, the discussion of financial business, or the making out of bills; for the head teachers might simply call at the Municipal Office once a month for the pay of the staff, etc. This would entail but little work in the Municipal Office as the amount would be fixed, and the number of schools would be small. Inspecting officers would thus be in a position to do more truly educational work.
- 6. Other advantages will be evident from a consideration of Diagram II (attached). The comparison is between a school of 300 and three schools of 100 children. Of course many municipalities could not establish any school of 300 children but the principle is the same as between larger and smaller schools whatever their numbers, between the limits of (say) 300 and 20. Both (a) and (b) in Diagram II are lower primary schools with four classes I, II, III, IV reckoned from the bottom upwards. The existing decrease of children towards the higher classes is accepted as a fact, and the classes are divided into sections giving no teacher more than 30 children at one time.
 - (ii) Teaching advantages .- In the larger school each teacher uses his full power, viz., on 30 children, and concentrates on children all at the same stage; in the smaller school the two lowest sections are below 30 thus wasting teaching power, while in classes III and IV there is a distraction of attention between two classes under one teacher.

(iii) Staffing advantages,-The larger school can be quite adequately staffed by 10 teachers, while three smaller ones would need (4 x 3) 12, a serious loss

of economy.

(iv) Financial advantages .- Scales of pay on similar lines might be :

300 Children.	100 Children.
Rs.	Rs.
40 Head Teacher.	30 Head Teacher.
$\begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{pmatrix}$ Assistants.	25 20 Assistants.
20 Do.	15) 10 Contingencies, etc.
20) 15)	100 p. m. or Rs. 1,200 per annum.
15 Do.	
30 Contingencies, menials and prizes.	Control of the Contro

Total 250 . p. m. or Rs. 3,000 per annum.

It will be seen that, though the scale for the larger school is proportionately more generous than that for the smaller one, a child only costs Rs. 10 per annum under the former and Rs. 12 under the latter. It is also clear that a much better man can be obtained on Rs. 40 than on Rs. 30 as head master.

7. (v) Buildings advantage:—Several engineers whom I have consulted have told me that a single large building is more economical to construct than a corresponding number of smaller ones.

8. (vi) Special requirements: -In the larger schools of the better class it would also be much easier to provide for the teaching of English in its earlier stages, and for other special requirements.

(vii) Future compulsion :- Finally, we may consider that educational policy will 9. tend to develop from :-

(a) The present stage of private effort with fees and grants, (b) Municipal effort with fees, free places and salaries, through and " free voluntary education, (c) (d) to " compulsory

The full consummation (i.e., d.) may not be reached for ten years or even more, but we shall make it more possible by mapping out definite primary school areas with central schools which will come to be recognised by all as the municipal primary schools of the neighbourhood. It is a matter for consideration as to what kind of attempt is to be made to develop some economical system of registration and attendance with a view to future compulsion. This could probably best be done by small allowances to the more responsible of the teachers in each central school. Of these it would be possible to arrange for only Hindu attendance officers to visit Hindu houses and for only Mohammadans to go to the houses of their own community. These attendance officers would only report cases of non-attendance to the compelling authority after privately giving the parents an opportunity of complying with the law. Such an arrangement would obviously be impossible where the schools were all scattered, small pathsalas and maktabs.

10. Such being the principles and policy suggested, it is now necessary to devise a plan for their application in the particular case of your own municipality. The Bengal Primary Education Act, section 8(2) (a), contemplates one mile as a walking distance for boys at school, but we may reduce this by half in our plan. Boys of 6—11 years of age may safely be expected to walk half-a-mile to school, and it may be borne in mind that the extreme case in our plan is that of the boy of six who has to walk half-a-mile. boys will be more than six years of age and will have less than half-a-mile to walk. If therefore we take a map of the municipality, first setting aside areas which are land, uninhabited or almost so, on account of water, cultivation, or jungle, and then deciding upon the principal centres of population, we shall be able to describe circles of not more than half-a-mile radius from these centres so as roughly to cover the main part of the population of the municipality. The number of these circles should be as small as is

consistent with a reasonably complete provision of schools for all the children.

11. The next step is to decide how many boys and girls are to be accommodated in their respective central schools in each school area, and to make sure that the total allows for some definite expansion of the present number of children at school.

The size of each site must next be decided. Half-a-bigha is generally, enough. The method of tenure has also to be thought of whether by purchase, long lease, gift, etc.

The cost, capital or recurring, if any, should be clearly indicated in each area.

13. The type of building will be decided by local requirements. Pucca buildings cost proportionately less in repairs, but more in capital charges. It is not desirable to give children buildings that are palatial as compared with their own houses, and yet a pattern of neatness, order, and, if possible, of beauty should be set in the school premises. A pucca plinth, mat walls, an iron or tiled roof with a ceiling that will keep out the heat is generally suitable and economical. You will no doubt be able to obtain figures showing the local cost per square foot of plinth area for buildings of this or any other type.

1456 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUITA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921.

14. In considering equipment it is necessary to be as economical as possible. children in the lower classes may well sit on mats placed on the floor, only the higher classes being given desks and benches. A blackboard and easel will be needed for each section of a class, and each teacher will need a table and a chair. A clock and a bell or

gong that can be heard half-a-mile away are desirable to ensure punctuality. Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per child is a fair estimate.

15. The annual recurring cost per child may be reckoned at Rs. 10, 11 and 12 respectively in schools of 300, 200, and 100. This includes staff, menials and contingencies. I would very strongly urge that the pay proposed is the minimum from which officiency can be heard.

efficiency can be hoped.

16. The capital cost of the whole scheme will be the sum of the expenditure needed under the heads of (i) site, (ii) building and (iii) equipment. If convenient this may possibly be converted into recurring cost by raising a loan and paying interest upon it. It is generally found that, after deducting present expenditure, the new expenditure, even including the interest on a loan and the gradual repayment of capital sums, could be met by a very moderate educational cess levied in accordance with section 17 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, if the Provincial Government were to meet half the cost. No guarantee can, of course, be given by me on this point, I can only say that it is extremely unlikely that they will pay more than half. People who have children at school, whether in the primary department of high or middle schools on the one hand, or in pathsalas on the other, will generally find the cess far less expensive than the fees they are paying. People who have no children are for that very reason probably in a position to pay the cess, because their ordinary expenses must be small. The levy of such an to pay the cess, because their ordinary expenses must be small. The levy of such an education cess would be an indication of the mutual co-operation of your citizens through their representatives in order to give the children of your town what is now universally regarded as the minimum of education for a civilized people.

17. In conclusion I would venture to emphasise the importance of coming to a decision as to principles, policy and plan even if payment is difficult at the moment and has to be postponed or spread over a number of years. I therefore suggest that the municipal authority should come to separate resolutions on these points after considering the scheme as a whole. The amount brought in by fees will possibly be so inconsiderable the scheme as a whole. The amount brought in by fees will possibly be so inconsiderable that you may perhaps decide upon the bold policy of giving free education in each school

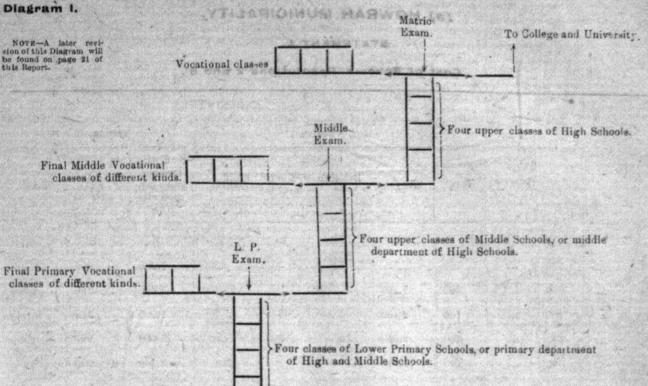
area as its arrangements are completed.

18. I beg to enclose a draft scheme (vide sattements A and B) for your consideration and, if you so desire, amendment and revision. I trust you will let me have the municipal scheme in its final form as soon as possible, of course, after the full municipal body has considered and come to a formal decision upon it at a special general meeting summoned for the purpose (vide Bengal Primary Education Act, 1919 Sec. 17 (2)).

Appendix C-continued.

Diagram I.

NOTE—A later revision of this Diagram will be found on page 21 of this Report.



NOTE.-1. A boy coming to the top of any stage of four classes would have to decide either to finish on the left or to progress on the right.

2. In a really efficient set of four lower primary classes an intelligent boy could finish the work in two years instead of four.

lagram II.	The second state of the					
	30	CLASSES.	No. of Sections.	NO. OF CHILDREN.	No. of Trachers.	STAFF. Rs. TOTAL
(a)	1 7 1	IV.	1	30	1	Head Teacher 40 40
P. School.	30 30					3 Assistants 25 75
00 children.	30 30 30	III.	2.	60	2	3 Do 20 60
OU children.	30 30 30 30	1 II.	3	90	3	3 Do 15 45
L	20 20 20 20	J _I .	, 4	120	4	Contgs, menials and prizes 30
		Arrestal A	10	300	10	Recurring cost, Total 250 p.s
					— ————————————————————————————————————	or 3 000 p.a., i.e., Rs. 10 per ch per aunum.
						And the second s
(9)						
P. School,	10		1	10)		Head Teacher Rs. 30
	20			}	1	1 Assistant ,, 25
	1201	ıfı	1	20)		1 Do. , 20
	30	II.		- 30	1	1 Do. , 15
				4.5		
	20 20	l.	2	40	2 1	90
			5	100	4	Contingencies, etc. 10

Appendix C-continued.

(a) HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT A.

Cost of Scheme (Resolutions 2 and 5).

		-000,000				EX	PENDITU	RE.		
	Numb	ER OF CHIL	DREN.		CAPIT	AL.		R	ECUREING.	
School Numl	Boys. Girls (f).		Total,	Site (a).	Building (b).	Equip. ment (c).	Total.	Staff with menials, contingencies, etc. (d).	Repairs (e).	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	100		100		3,000	300	3,300	1,200	200	1,400
11	 300		300	7,200	15,000	900	23,100	3,000	990	3,990
111	109		100	2,400	5,000	300	7,700	1,200	330	1,530
IV	 300		300	9,000	15,000	900	24,900	3,000	990	3,990
y	 300		300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	- 3,000	990	3,990
VI	 200	1	200	6,000	10,000	600	16,600	2,200	660	2,860
VII	300		300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
VIII	300		300	18,000	15,000	900	33 900	3,000	990	3,990
IX	100		100	8,000	5,000	300	13,300	1,200	330	1,530
x	300		300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XI	 100		100	8,000	5,000	300	13,300	1,200	330	1,530
XII	300		300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XIII	 300		300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XIV	 300		300	9,000	15,000	000	24,900	3,000	990	3,990
xv	 300		300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	3,000	990	3,990
XVI	 300		300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	3,000	990	3,990
XVII	 200		200	7,400	10,000	600	18,000	2,200	660	2,860
Total	4,100		4,100	1,87,500	2.03.000	12,300-	4,02,800	42,200	13,400	55,600

Notes.—(a) Minimum eight cottabs, more desirable.

(b) Allowing 10 sq. ft. or floor space per child including verandahs and rec) oning the cost at Rs. 5 per sq. ft. of plinth area, or Rs. 10 in

double-storeyed building s-pucca ground floor and cutchs ; ucca upper storey.

⁽d) See Diagram II attached to covering letter. It is strongly recommended that economics should not be extended to covering letter. It is strongly recommended that economics should not be contained to the education of containing and ten per cent. on equit ment.

Appendix G-continued.

(a) HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT B.

Programme of Expenditure [Resolution No. 7 (a)].

1ST YEAR. 2ND YEAR. 3RD YEAR. 4TH YEAR, 5TH YEAR. 5TH YEAR. 7TH YEAR. 9TH YEAR. 10TH YEA	3,000	25.600 54 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55 800 55
X 93 400 XII	VII 3,000 VIII VIII 3,000 VIII 3,000 VIII X 3,000 VIII X 3,000 VIII X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	1
No. ne. No. ne.	VII 38,900 VIII 33,900 IV 24,900 VIII 3,000	48 800
	Gepital	Total

nore before reaping any benefit from the scheme. This desadvantage is, of course int, and (ii) a loss covering the capital cost, the interest being added to the refer the reaction the whole recurring expenditure will be Ra. 48,000, and the coss all stayed in the second, all stayed in the second of the cost will be Re. 1-8 annes per rate-payer (number of

Appendix C-continued.

(b) RANGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT A.

Cost of Scheme (Resolutions 2 and 5.)

					EXPENDITURE.									
1		No.	OF CHILDR	EN.		CAPITA	L ₁₄		RECURBING.					
SCHOOL AREA No.	Boys.	Girls (f)	Total.	Site (a).	Building (b.)	Equipment (e)	Total.	Staff with menials. contingencies, etc, (d),	Repairs (e).	Total.				
I II III IV · V		100 200 200 100 100		100 200 200 100 100	100 200 300 100 100	3,000 6,000 6,000 3,000 3,000 3,000	300 600 600 300 300 300	3,400 7,100 6,900 3,400 3,400 3,400	1,200 2,200 2 200 1,200 1,200 1,200	210 420 420 210 210 210 210	1,410 2,620 2,620 1,410 1,410			
Total		800		800	1,200	24,000	2,400	27,600	9,200	1,680	10,880			

- sirable. ser child including verandahs and reckoning the cost at its. 2 per eq. ft. of plinth area.
 - ed to covering letter. It is strongly recommended that economies should not be effected under this head.

 on b.d dings and ten per cent. on equipment uproved by handing over to them the existing Municipal grants to boys schools.

(b) RANGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT B.

Programme of Expenditure (Resolution No. 7 [a]).

******		18т Ү	EAR.	2ND Y	EAR.	3RD Y	EAR.	4тн Ү	EAR.	ити Х	RAR.
-		Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.
Capital	T	1 11	3,400 7,100		6.900	IV V	3,400 3,400	_{v1}	3,400		
Recorring				, II	1,200 2,200	iii iii	1,200 2,200 2,200	III III IV V	1,200 2,200 2,200 1,200 1,200	I III IV V VI	1,410 2,620 2,620 1,410 1,410 1,410
Total			10,500		10,300		12,400		11,400		10,880
Municipal share			5,250		5,150		6,200		5,700		5,440 (say 5,500)
Gain or loss on perior recurring provisi Rs. 5,500		1	+250		+350	•••	- 700		- 200		+60

Appendix C-concluded.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS EMBODYING A SCHEME FOR A SYSTEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF

That the policy of gradually developing a complete system of co-ordinated schools, Resolution No. 1. vocational and cultural, be adopted for this municipality.

That the division of the populated portions of the town into primary school areas Resolution No. 2.

(vide map) each to contain a central municipal primary school for boys be agreed to.

That, as each of these municipal schools is opened all municipal grants to other Resolution No. 3. boys' primary day schools in the area so provided shall be withdrawn after due notice.

(Any exceptions made for special reasons may be noted).

That, in order to prevent hardship, as far as suitable teachers from existing schools Resolution No. 4. are available, they shall be employed in the municipal schools but without prejudice

to any new appointments that may be necessary.

That Statement A attached to the covering letter be accepted as the estimate of Resolution No. 5. the cost of the scheme mentioned in resolution No. 2 above.

That an application be made to the Government of Bengal that they may be pleased Resolution No. 6 to grant one-half of the capital and recurring costs of the scheme.

That, if the application mentioned in Resolution No. 6 above be successful, the Resolution No. 7 programme of expenditure shall be as set forth in Statement B attached to the covering

letter. That no idea of making education compulsory for girls be entertained, but that every Resolution No. 8. effort be made to increase the number of girls under instruction; and that for this end all possible use should be made of the improved staffs and buildings now under contemplation ; and that the present municipal grants for boys' schools be devoted to those for girls as soon as they are set free by the completion of the new scheme.

* e. g. in the early morning.

ti.e. unless a separate scheme is to be worked out for girls, in which case additional resolutions and statement may be drawn up.

That the municipal share of the annual expenditure proposed (Rs.) Rasolution No. 9. shall be met from the following sources :-

from the ordinary income of the Municipality.

ii. Rs. from endowments, etc.

iii. Rs. from a separate éducation cess (vide Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, Section 17 (1) (2) (3) levied at a flat rate of Rs. per rate-payer" or at the rate of per cent, on the municipal valuation.

iv. Rs. (here state any other source of income that is available.)

Section 17 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919.

"17. (1) If the existing resources of any Municipality, including any grant from the Government, are not sufficient to cover the cost of primary education within the Municipality, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, impose a tax, to be called the "Education Cess"; and all amounts derived therefrom shall be devoted solely to the purposes of primary education, whether voluntary or compulsory, within the Municipality.

(2) An education cess shall not be imposed unless the Commissioners, by a resolution passed at a special general meeting convened for the purpose and in favour of which two-thirds of the Commissioners have voted, determine to impose such cess.

(3) The education cess shall be levied in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government, and the cess so levied shall be a rate amounting to the sum required, after deducting the Government grant, the school receipts and the receipts from endowments and contributions, to meet the expenditure on primary education, together with ten per cent. above such sum to meet the collection charges and the probable losses due to non-realization from defaulters.

*The number of ratepayers is †The municipal valuation is Re.

A margin has been left for defaulters.

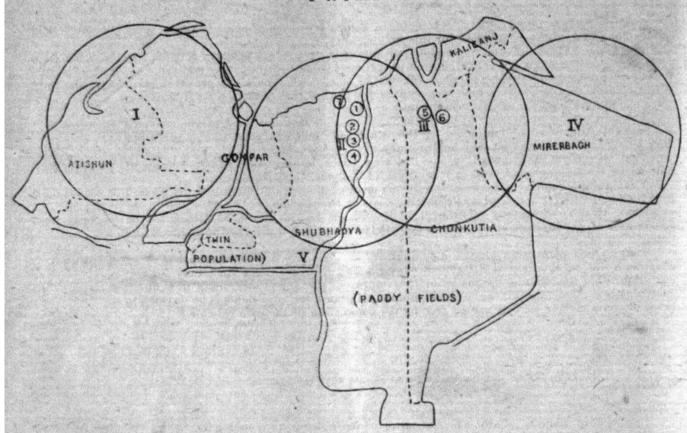
That the sanction of the Government of Bengal be obtained for the levy of an education cess from 1st April, 1921; and that consequently lower primary education be No. 19 made free in this Municipality from 1st April 192 .

APPENDIX D.

SHUBHADYA UNION.

Dacca District.

2" TO 1 MILE.



Population about 9,000.

Existing schools-

- (1) Maktab.
- (2) Boys' L. P. (3) Girls' L. P.

- (3) Girls L. P. (4) Boys' M. E. (5) Boys' Board L. P. (6) Girls' L. P. (7) Boys' L. P.

Proposed schools .-

I.—L. P. Boys and girls II.— Ditto	with	50
U. P. and M. E.		100
III L. P. Boys and Girls	***	100
IV.— Ditto	***	50
V.—Infant school	•••	30
Total		330

School areas } mile circles.

Estimates-

Capital-

- (a) Sites, all free.(b) Buildings—

I and IV.—Rupees 150 each to assist the people who should give labour and materials.

II.—Rupees 1,000 for separate L. P. Department for M. E. School.
III.—Board L. P. School to serve for

the present.

V.—Existing small buildings all to be kept in repair by the people under the control of the Union Board.

Estimates—concld.

(c) Equipment-

* I & IV.—Rs. 50 each. II.—Rs. 100. III .- As at present.

7 - 7-10-14-1

Recurring-

(a) All teachers to be given free board and lodging.

(b) District Board grant of Rs. 150 to be given for the support of the Infant School.

(c) Staff and contingencies.

I & IV each, Headmaster Rs. 20, Assistant Rs. 12, contingencies Rs. 3, total Rs. 35 per mensem or Rs. 420 per annum.

II & III each, Headmaster Rs. 25 Assistants Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 with con-tingencies Rs. 5, total Rs. 60 per mensem, or Rs. 720 per annum.

(d) Total recurring apart from (a) and (b) above equals (Rs. 420 + 420 + 720 + 720)
Rs. 2,280 per annum. If Government were to pay half, the Union Board would have to find Rs. 1,140. The number of holdings (khanas) is 2,000, of which 200 are exempted. Each would, therefore, have to give at the rate fore, have to give at the rate of 10 annas per annum or 10 pies per month.

APPENDIX E (a).

Increase in the number of children at primary stage.

Ygar.		POPULATION.		CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.					
	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
900-01	21,488,265 23,365,225	20,653,212	42,141,477 45,483,077	3,223,239	3,097,982	6,321,221 6,822,461			

YEAR.		EN AT SCHOOL	NEWS TRANSPORTED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	PROPORTION OF CHIL- DREN AT SCHOOL TO POPULATION OF SCHOOL. GOING AGE.			CREAS	ENTAGE OF THE IN POPUL	LATION .	PERCENTAGE OF IN- CREASE IN CHILDREN AT SCHOOL OVER 1900-01.		
4.1990	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
8	9	. 10	11	12	13	.14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1900-01	900,485	68,689	969,174	27:9	2-2	15.3						
1912-13	1,193,700	209,294	1,403,084	34:0	6.3	20.5	8.7	7.0	79	32.5	204.7	44-8
1919-20	1,276,321	322,375	1,598,696		Figu	res not y	et avai	lable.		41.7	369-3	64 9

The number of children at school in the 12 years 1900-01 to 1912-13 increased by 43°8 per cent. while the population only increased by 7°9 per cent. This is satisfactory. Later causes figures are not available, but the number of children now (1919-20) at school, as compared with 1900-01, shows an increase of 64°9 per cent. It splits of this apparently satisfactory percentage of increase, the fact remains that the number of children of suitable age, who were not at school in 1912-13 (5,419,377) aguarter of the children in school appear to become literate.

APPENDIX E (b.)

Increase in the number of children at the primary schools during 1914-15 to 1919-20.

YEAR	Number of Children,			INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OVER 1914-13.			NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS OVER 1914-15 FOR-			NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys,	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Gleis.	Total.	Trained.	Un- trained.	Total.
1	. 1			•	• \	,	8	•	10	11	12	13	14	14	16
1914-18	999.099	225,056	1,224,148		-	-	28,335	7,627	35,962	-	_		5,088	36,015	42.003
915-16	1,067,777	259,568	, 1.397.345	88,685	34,512	103,197	31,617	8,793	40,410	3,282	1,166	4,648	6,961	39,861	46,822
916-17	1,099,651	275,179	1,374,830	100,859	60,128	150,682	32,505	9,371	41,966	4,260	1,744	6,004	7,653	41,216	48,861
917-18 # ***	4,120,482	288,682	1,409,364	121,490	63,626	185,116	34,079	10,032	44,111	5,744	2,405	8,149	8,523	43,212	11,730
918-19	1,086,894	397,247	1,384,141	87,802	79,191	159,993	34,278	10,647	44,925	5,943	3,020	2,963	9,265	43, 42	52,40
918-30	1,097,009	\$19,161	1,409,770	98,517	87,103	185,623	34,864	11,376	46,340	6,829	3,749	10,278	9,715	49,611	22,32

Appendix E (b)-continued.

Increase in the number of children at the primary stage of secondary schools during 1914-15 to 1919-20.

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			INCREAR OR DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OVER 1914-15.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS FOR—		INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OVER 1914-15 FOR—		NUMBER OF TRACHERS.					
YEAR.	Boys.	Girta.	Total.	Boys.	Giris.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Trained.	Un- trained.	Total.
1	2	3		5	6	_ 7	В	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1914-15 1918-19 1919-20	200,633 183,022 178,712	8,533 9,043 10,214	209,166 192,065 188,926	-17,611 -21,921	+510 +1,681	-17,101 -20,240	2,470 2,727 2,709	86 86 91	2,556 2,813 2,800	257 239	= ,	957 243	Figures not available		ilable.

NOTE 1.—In 1919-20 the number of primary schools had increased by 10,278 as compared with 1914-15, and that of the pupils by 185,622. The average strength of the additional schools would, therefore, be only 18 even if the total increase was confined to them. On the other hand, the average strength of a school, which was 34 in 1914-15, became 30 in 1919-20. Thus the increase in the number of pupils is quite incommensurate with that of the schools.

NOTE 3.—There were in 1919-20 four trained teachers for every 19 primary schools.

APPENDIX F.

Direct (I.e., excluding control and capital costs) expenditure on primary schools.

	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.			Di	STRICT FUNI	08.	MUNICIPAL FUNDS.		
YEAR.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.
1	2	3	-4	5	- 6	7	8,	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
914-15 915-16	}			• Figure	s not availab	le.		4	
916.17	11,89,968	2,55,855	14,45,823	5,73,671	1,43,640	7,17,311	69.850	33,962	1.03,812
1917-18	13,35,071	3,25,396	16,60,467	6,02,530	1,49,145	7,51,675	72,087	29,899	1,01,986
1919-20	13,64,022	3,48,623	17,12,645	6,03,601	1,52,263	7,55,864	79,347	29,839	1,09,186

[.] In these years the Imperial grants merged in the District and Municipal Funds expenditure.

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A CHILD.				Total.		NG FEES.			
Total	Girls.	Boys.	Total	Girls.	Boys.	Total.	Girls.	YEAR.	
19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	.11	
								1	
R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rei	Rs.	
3	2.2	3.2	39,22,701	4,89,333	34,33,368	21,05,138	1,52,472	19,52,666	914-15
3	2.2	3.5	43,02,970	5,62,271	37.40,699	22,80,075	1,77,899	21,02,176	
3	23	3.5	44,52,425	6,32,534	38,19,891	23,70,058	2,13,762	21,56,296	1915-16
3	2.3	3.6	46,66,615	6,55,000	40,11,615	23,99,669	2,21,543	21,78,126	1916-17
3	2.4	3-7	48,02,756	7,39,666	40,63,090	22,88,628	2,35,226	20,53,402	1918-19
3	2.4	3.8	49,45,625	7,64,170	41,81,455	23,67,930	2,33,445	21,34,485	1919-20

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the progress of the Panchayati Union Scheme.

		i unions	s already primary	already	unions still provided.	e number of schools created annually.	t it will s scheme	for which made, but n built.	COST TO MENT PER	
	DISTRICT.	Number of punchayati in the district,	Number of such unions provided with upper schools.	Number of such unions provided with Board primary schools.	of such a schools. of such of such ing to be		Number of years that take to complete the at this rate.	Number of schools for provision has been ma which have not been by	Capital.	Recurring per annum.
1	24-Parganas	289	89	27	173	6	29	12	1,000	120
2	Nadia	337	20	36	281	7	40	7	1,000	120
3	Murshidabad	190	4	13	173	5	* 35	10	1,000	120
4	Jessore	257	126	18	113	7	16	19	1,000	120
5	Khulna	194	6	12	176	6	30	13	1,000	120
6	Burdwan	225	100	6	119	6	20	14	1,000	120
7	Birbhum	174	10	5	159	6 7	26	11	1,000	120
8	Bankura	239	62	14	163	7	23	4	1,000	120
9	Midnapore	640	226	20	394	5	79	24	1,000	120
10	Hooghly	124	74	7	43	5	9	14	1,000	120
11	Howrah	118	9	14	95	2 4	48	2	1,000	120
12	Dacca	327	85	126	116		29	4	1,000	120
13	Mymensingh	772	40	448	284	4.6		7	1,000	120
14	Faridpur	310	10	189	111	4	28	4	1,000	120
15	Bakarganj	489	103	238	148	4	37	4	1,000	132
16	Tippera	253	42	194	17	3	7	4	1,000	132
17	Noakhali	149	7	121	21	3		***	1,000	132
18	Chittagong	293	33	153	107	3	36	3	1,000	120
19	Rajshahi	305	44	202	59	3	20	3	1,000	120
20	Dinajpur	323	-55	138	130	2	65	5	1,000	120
21 22	Jalpaiguri	262	13	155	94	_ 3	32		1,000	120
	Rangpur	423	94	229	100	3	33	1	1,000	120
23	Bogra	132	10	108	14	3	5	5	1,000	120
24	Pabna	210	55	84	71	3	24	3	1,000	120
25	Malda	185	44	57	84	2	42	2	1,000	120

APPENDIX H (a).

Resolutions regarding agricultural education passed by the Board of Agriculture at Poona in 1917.

(1) That an improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural population in India is a matter of the most fundamental and urgent importance to the country.

(2) That, whatever expenditure may be undertaken in connection with general rural, or definitely agricultural education, there should be no resulting diminution in, or limitation of the funds or staff that are necessary for the maintenance and progressive development of the research and demonstration work which are the main functions of the Agricultural Department.

(3) That for the rapid development of agriculture in India a sound system of rural education based on rural needs is essential, that the present system is wholly inadequate in respect of the provision of suitable text-books and premises, and, above all, in respect of

the training and pay of teachers.

(4) That the carrying out of the revolutionary improvements that are needed in the system of rural education is primarily among the functions of the Education Department, but that there should be co-operation between that Department and the Agicultural De-

- partment in effecting the necessary changes.

 (5) That these changes will involve the expenditure of very large sums of money, and will raise a financial problem of the first magnitude and importance; and that the provision of the necessary funds, whether by local taxation or otherwise, should form the subject of an immediate, careful and detailed examination by the various provincial administration. administrations.
- (6) That the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture is already creating, and is likely to increase a demand for improved rural education, and that the latter will in turn facilitate agricultural demonstration.
- (7) That as this process advances a demand will probably arise for definitely agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter probable demand

by the early establishment, as an experimental measure, of a very limited number of Agricultural Middle (Madras, Upper Primary) Schools (say one or at most two in each important provincial language area).

Note.—The Board is of opinion that in view of the varying needs of different parts of India, it would be worse than useless to submit a definite scheme for such experimental schools. It has, however, drawn up centative proposals regarding a syllabus and organisation which will indicate the nature, the scope and the tandard of instruction that is contemplated. These proposals will be found in the tentative scheme suggested or the establishment of Agricultural Middle Schools.

- (8) That if, as a result of these experiments, further agricultural schools (as distinguished from ordinary rural schools) are to be started, it is of the utmost importance :-
 - (i) that their object slould be to send their pupils back to their own land to cultivate it better;
 - (ii) that the rate of the increase in the number of the schools should not be
 - allowed to outstrip the rate of the provision of properly trained teachers; (iii) that the training of the teachers should, as far as possible, be thoroughly practical on the agricultural side, and should in its final stage be connected with one of the schools a ready successfully established;

 - (iv) that the schools should be made as nearly self-supporting as possible;
 (v) that each school should generally be on or in the neighbourhood of a demonstration farm.
- (9) That the view of the Simla Conference "that each of the principal provinces of India should have its own Agricultural College so soon as the agricultural development of the province justifies the step "is accepted, the question of affiliation of such colleges being left to the decision of the Government concerned.

APPENDIX H(b).

Tentative Schame suggested by the Board of Agriculture for the Establishment of Agricultural Middle Schools.

- I. Age of entry and qualifications.—The Committee contemplates that the boys on entry will have attained a minimum age of thirteen years and a degree of proficiency in reading, writing and arithmetic, the standard of which will be laid down by the Government of each province.
- II. Distribution of time.—The proportion of time to be devoted to each of the two sides of the boys' work (school and farm) should be approximately equal, but this proportion will vary according to the demands of seasonal agricultural operations.
 - III. Syllabus of work for Agricultural Schools-
 - (1) Reading.—From general and special text-books prescribed for Agricultural Schools in each Province.
 - (2) Writing .- In connection with the other subjects that are taught in the school.

A ME THE METERS OF THE MENTERS AND ASSESSED.

(3) Arithmetic and Mensuration-

First year-

- (i) Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of money and measures.
 (ii) Reduction of weights and measures.

 - (iii) Simple rule of three.(iv) Calculating values of quantities.

Second year-

- (i) Simple and compound interest.
 (ii) Decimal fractions.
- (iii) Square root.
- (iv) Discount.
- (v) Simple mensuration.
- (vi) Simple farm book-keeping.

Note 1—These subjects are all to be taught with special reference to agricultural operations.

Note 2.—A book in Marathi entitled "Arithmetic for Farmers" prepared by Mesers. Pawar and Ghumare is being successfully used at Loni School. An English translation can be obtained from the Principal, Agricultural College, Poons. This will serve as a useful guide in the preparation of books suitable for other parts of India.

- (4) Geography.—Commercial geography in relation to local products. Local geography. General Physical geography.
 - (5) Nature Study :-

Note.—Nature study should be essentially practical; its chief aims should be the encouragement of observation and the making of careful records, and the stimulation of interest. There should be a Museum connected with the school, and materials for it should be gradually collected by staff and pupils.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1467 ist year, (5) Nature Study:—continued. (i) Propagation of plants by means of seeds, cuttings, budding and layering. (ii) Seeds :-(a) Plants and their use; (b) Germination and its requirements; (c) How to find out germination percentage; (d) Importance of good seed. (iii) Is soil required for germination? (iv) Necessity of soils for plant life. (v) Formation of soil in general. (vi) Roots:— (a) Growth;(b) Use to plants;(c) Kinds of roots. (vii) Stems :-(a) Growth; (b) Effect of light; (c) Use to plants; (d) Kinds of stems in general. (viii) Leaves :-(a) Different forms of leaves;(b) Use to plants and the work they do in plant life. (ix) Insect life :-(a) The stages of life; (b) Use of colour in insects; (c) Their mode of feeding; (d) Classification according to mouth-parts; (e) Rearing of insects to study the different stages; (f) Information about crop posts in general, and methods of destruction;

2nd year.

(I) Insects of stored grain and cattle, and how to destroy them;

(II) Plant life continued :-

(i) Flowers :-

(g) Insecticides and use of sprayers.

(a) Their parts and use;
(b) Use to plant life in seed formation;

(ii) Dispersion of seed. (iii) Struggle for existence. (iv) Life-history of some plants.

(v) General information about fungus life and some common diseases with controlling measures.

districte and animalism

(vi) Parasitic plants.

(6) Village life :-

(i) Simple lessons on village sanitation;

(i) Simple lessons on village sanitation;
(ii) Principles of marketing;
(iii) Advantages of co-operation;
(iv) Rural credit;
(v) Village, taluq and district administration;
(vi) Systems of land tenure in force.

(7) Principles of Agriculture :-

(a) Classification of soils;

(b) Constituents of soils and their properties: Physical properties of soils; (c)

(d) Soil improvements;

(e) Irrigation; Manures;

(g) Crops;
(h) Vegetable growing;
(i) Animal husbandry;

(j) Milk.

(8) Practical Farm work.

(8) Elementary Carpentry and Smithing.
(10) Possible subsidiary subjects:—

(i) Poultry Farming; (ii) Fruit and flower gardening.

APPENDIX H (e).

Draft Scheme for the Foundation in Bengal of Two Experimental Agricultural Middle Schools.

(June 1918.)

Origin of scheme,

1. The scheme for starting two experimental agricultural middle schools in Bengal takes its origin from the following resolutions (December, 1917) of the Board of Agriculture:

(a) "That the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture is already creating and is likely to increase a demand for improved rural education, and that the latter will, in turn, facilitate agricultural demonstration."

(b) "That as this process advances a demand will probably arise for definitely agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter probable demand by the early establishment, as an experimental measure) of a very limited number of Agricultural Middle (Madras, Upper Primary, Schools, (say, one or at most two in each important provincial language

Note.—"The Board is of opinion that in view of the varying needs of different parts of India, it would be worse than useless to submit a definite scheme for such experimental schools. It has, however, drawn up tentative proposals than useless to submit a definite scheme for such experimental schools. It has, however, drawn up tentative proposals regarding a syllabus and organization, which will indicate the nature, the scope and the standard of instruction that is contemplated. These proposals will be found in the Appendix attached to the report of the Committee on Agricultural Education."

Limitations.

2. Two points must be borne in mind in considering the scheme. The first is that it is experimental, and that negative results, which eliminate certain apparent possibilities, are often almost at valuable as positive results. The second is that financial considerations have of necessity set close limits to the scope of the scheme.

The problem.

3. It is necessary to form a clear conception of the object with which the experiment is to be tried. In its earlier resolutions at Poona the Board recognized that agricultural education in the strict sense of the term and progress in agriculture generally are dependent on the improvement of rural primary schools, and that this improvement must be more costly than Indian rural populations can afford in their existing economic conditions. These latter cannot be improved without better education, and again better education cannot be supplied until economic conditions are improved. In education cannot be supplied until economic conditions are improved. In Bengal the Education Department is, somewhat slowly and not very successfully, striving to break into the circle by improving primary education. The Agricultural Department is doing into the circle by improving primary education. The Agricultural Department is doing its best with its limited funds to break in by improving agriculture through research and demonstration. It is hoped that a means may be found by which the efforts of the two departments can be made to support each other and so to quicken progress in overcoming these interdependent difficulties. in overcoming these interdependent difficulties.

4. It is desirable that at every stage in the advance of the work of education, 4. It is desirable that at every stage in the advance of the work of education, there should be opportunity and inducement offered to youths to devote their improved intelligence not to pen and paper occupations but to increased production in agriculture, intelligence not to pen and paper occupations but to increased production in agriculture. It is also desirable that every real advance in agricultural practice that is fully established. It is also desirable that every real advance in agricultural practice that is fully established by research and experience should, as soon as possible, be made available for that part of the rural population which is intelligent enough to profit by it. The broad object of the schools now proposed is to find out how these two desiderata can be best brought into relation with each other and supplied.

5. The general problem, which it is hoped may be at least partially solved in a period of five years' experimentation, of which one year will be spent in the training of the necessary staff, may be broken up into more detailed questions:— Questions to be is wered.

Entrance qualification.

The object of the

Entrance age

Agricultural kno wledge available.

Length of course.

Scope of course. Theory and practice.

Special books

Daily routine.

Number of papils. Self-support.

(a) What is the minimum of ordinary educational qualification which can be made the basis of a specialized training in agriculture

(b) What is the most economical way of securing that basis from the points of view of the parent and of the agricultural school? (This involves the question of the age at which agricultural education should begin).

(c) How far, if at all, is it desirable to carry on the separate general education

of the rural boy while he is being instructed in agriculture?

(d) What knowledge and skill, of which their parents are not the possessors, is available which is also suitable to be imparted to youths of the agricultural

(e) What must be the minimum length of a useful course, and at what seasons of the year should it begin and end?

(f) What should be the nature and scope of the course to be followed?

(y) What should be the nature and scope of the course to be followed?

(y) What should be the quantitive relation between instruction in the more theoretical, and training in the more practical, parts of the work?

(h) What kind of books will be required in the schools, and how can they best be produced?

(i) What is the best organization of the daily routine, and how far should it be

What number of boys can most advantageously be trained in one school? (k) How far can the pupils be expected to support themselves by their own labour

while under instruction? (1) Should stipends be awarded to the pupils of these schools?

Stipends.

(m) What amount of land is necessary for the training of each boy, and should Amount of land they cultivate it singly or in co-operation?
 (n) What extent and what kind of land would be most suitable for these schools, Size of school and how should they be situated in relation to existing demonstration ground.

(o) What and what manner of buildings are needed for the work of schools of this Buildings. kind, and what will be their cost ?

(p) What furniture will be required and at what cost? Furniture.

(q) What quantities and what kind of implements, stock, seed, stores, etc., are needed for the work, and what would be their cost? (r) How far is it necessary and desirable to employ menial servants?(s) What would be the best form of management for these schools? Servants. Manageme

(t) What should be the original qualification and the form of training of the Staff.

members of the staff?

ow can the training of the pupils of these schools be made most effective Demand for in creating a demand for instruction in agriculture (e.g. junior and agricultural training. (u) How can the training of the pupils of these schools be made most effective senior crop clubs, agricultural shows, demonstrations, publications, etc.)?

(v) What is to be regarded as the economic unit of land-holding for the middle Economic unit class agriculturist and the peasant respectively?

6. In order to start the two proposed schools it will be necessary at once to give provisional answers to almost all the questions of the preceding paragraph. It is, therefore, proposed to take them up serially, and to suggest tentative answers as far as possible.

7. Question (a).—What is the minimum of ordinary educational qualification, which (a) Entrance can be made the basis of a specialized training in agriculture?—There is no doubt that the middle school standard is the proper one to aim at for boys entering the agricultural school, for a well-taught boy should reach that standard at about 13 or 14 years of age. It is at present quite out of the question to expect this qualification. It is, therefore, necessary to make the proposed experimental schools take the place of the ordinary middle school, so that it would be reasonable to demand the qualification of the primary school, i.e., that a boy entering the agricultural school should be examined to see that he can read and write his vernacular with sufficient ease to enable him to study simple books on agricultural subjects, to take down notes of his observations in the course of his work, and to write descriptions of objects, places and simple processes. He should also know the first four rules of Arithmetic and should understand weighing, measuring and the money system of India,

8. If a sufficient number of boys having this small equipment is not forthcoming, it should be allowable for the school authorities to open a special class for pupils who are wholly illiterate. This class should be drilled in the rudiments with a view to their rapid acquisition. This should not take more than six months in the case of well-grown boys of

natural intelligence taught by a well-trained teacher. 9. Question (b).—What is the most economical way of securing that basis from the (b) Entrance age points of view of the parent and of the agricultural school? (This involves the question of the age at which agricultural education should begin).—From the point of view of the school it would, of course, be best for the boy to come fully equipped as regards the three R's but if there is not a sufficient demand for agricultural instruction, it may be necessary to fall back on the expedient mentioned in paragraph 8 above. This will add to the expense of the scheme and should be avoided if possible. From the point of view of the parent also it would doubtless be better for the child to have acquired the elements before reaching the age at which he could be admitted to the agricultural school as capable of performing agricultural operations, for the peasant would have to lose the services of an illiterate son for an additional six months to enable him to reach the necessary standard. At the same time it has to be the remembered that at present some years of a child's life are wasted by the uneconomical and leisurely methods of the pathsala in unhygienic surroundings. It may turn out after experiment that parents will prefer to give their boys a rapid concentrated period of instruction under a good teacher at

a later stage than to keep on relying on the existing inefficient primary schools.

10. It will not be of any use to train boys in the agricultural school till they are strong enough to manage animals, to manipulate farm implements and to bear the combined physical and mental strain of the work. It will be advisable at first to admit boys, covering a fairly wide range of development and to observe the results in individual cases. It would perhaps be as well to lay down vaguely "about 14 years of age." as the age of admission, but the school authorities should generally select boys who appear to have attained the age of puberty in preference to those who are less mature, and in every case to take into consideration the muscular development of applicants for admission.

11. Question (c).—How far, if at all, is it desirable to carry on the separate general education of the rural boy, while he is being instructed in agriculture?—It may be hoped that the agricultural middle school course will ultimately develop into a four years course, like that of the ordinary middle school. For reasons given below it would not seem possible at first to law down so long a course. It will therefore be recessary for the possible at first to lay down so long a course. It will, therefore, be necessary for the present to subordinate ideas of general development and education to those which have a direct bearing on the "revelant, vital, fundamental activities" of the agriculturalist. There is no reason to suppose that this centralization of the school work will be subversive of the normal process of growth, but rather the contrary.

(d) Agricultural vailable

e) Length of

(g) Theory and

12. Question (d).—What knowledge and skill of which their parents are not the possessors, is available which is also suitable to be imparted to youths of the agricultural classes?—In all the talk of agricultural education little consideration seems to be given to the vitally important question as to what is to be taught. This is dependent upon three conditions—(i) the stage of development of the pupil, (ii) the ability of the teacher and (iii) the existence of a mass of agricultural information and practice suited to (i) and (ii). Taking these latter for granted it is for the Agricultural Department to answer the question in regard to (iii). The guardians of the boys can train them in their own fields and have done so for ages and generations. It has now to be stated whether we are in a position to give instruction and training, which is definitely supplementary or superior to what the hoy can get at home. It would, of course, be disastrous to give instruction which might subsequently prove to be erroneous, for this would destroy confidence in any attempt to advance.

dence in any attempt to advance.

13. Question (e).—What must be the minimum length of a useful course, and at what seasons of the year should it begin and end ?—It is stated in paragraph 11 above, that it may be hoped that ultimately a four years' course may be possible. It is unlikely that parents will be prepared for a long time to come to spare their adolescent sons from their own land for so long a period. Indeed it is likely that even one harvest time away from home would be grudged. It would seem to be necessary, however, to insist on this minimum both from the point of view of the training of the boys and from the desirability of having some boys always present at harvest time to do the work of the school land. On the whole, it would appear to be desirable to commence the course just after the main harvest of the neighbourhood in one year, to carry it through the next year and to complete it just before the main harvest of the third year. This would give the pupils rather less than two years at the school. Holidays will have to be arranged by the school authorities as opportunities offer themselves. The boys might possibly go away in batches during the above record of the record. the slacker season of the year.

14. Question (f).—What should be the nature and scope of the course to be followed?

Question (g)—What should be quantitative relation between instruction in the more theoretical, and training in the practical, parts of the work?

These two questions need not be discussed in detail till question (d) above has been answered. A committee of the Board of Agriculture at Poona (December 1917) put forward tentative proposals, which are to be found in Appendix A to the report of the Committee, on page 91 of the Proceedings. Those proposals include ten branches of instruction :-

vi. Village life. i. Reading. Writing. 21. viii.

iii. Arithmetic and Mensuration.

iv. Geography. v. Nature study.

Principles of Agriculture. vii.

Practical Farm work.

Elementary Carpentry and Smithy. ix.

Possible subsidiary subjects. x.

It was suggested that viii ("Practical Farm work") should have approximately as much time devoted to it as the rest of the subjects together, but that this proportion would vary according to the season of the year. That is to say that when there is less to do on the land more indoor work will be done. A pupil who successfully passes through this course and any prescribed test of efficiency should be awarded a well-designed certificate. This should be called the "Agricultural Middle School Certificate, Class I

15.—Question (h). What kind of books will be required in the schools, and how can they best be produced?—The Committee of the Board of Agriculture was of opinion that special books would have to be prepared for these schools. As an example of the kind of thing they put forward an "Arithmetic for Farmers," which is published by Messrs. Powar and Ghumare. An English translation of this book can be obtained from the Principal of the Agricultural College at Poona. It will probably be necessary to make a beginning with such books as are available on the market, but it should be one of the first duties of the staff to prepare a suitable series of books. Competition might be set up between the staffs of the two proposed schools and a reward offered for the best books in each subject. The books should, of course, have a definite and direct bearing on the course of studies in agriculture.

16. Question (i).—What is the best organization of the daily routine, and how far should it be varied from season to season?—This cannot now be settled. The staff of the schools during their preliminary training would have to 'issues the question at length,

and then arrange the first year's work. During the year careful records will have to be kept and the results of experience used for improvements in succeeding years.

17. Question (j).—What number of boys can most advantageously be trained in one school?—The larger the number of boys in the school the greater will be the cost in land, buildings, implements, stock, stipends, etc., and the greater will be the difficulty in giving detailed individual attention to the boys. On the other hand, too small a number of boys will tend to increase the cost per head on dividing recurring charges among them. Perhaps it will be enough to fix on 30 as a maximum in each year's class and to make that

figure the basis of financial calculations.

18. Question (k).—How far can the pupils be expected to support themselves by their own labour while under instruction?—It is quite impossible to estimate accurately

(i) Number of papils.

in this matter, and it will probably be safer to neglect it in the estimates for the first year. It is necessary on the one hand to guard against the exploitation of child labour, and on the other to avoid the impression that the work need not be on a sound business footing. The head of the school should be required to indicate in his accounts exactly to what extent he has been able to pay back to Government the cost of training the boys. Each boy should be trained to keep accounts of his own training and the result of his own

Question (1) .- Should stipends be awarded to pupils of these schools ?-At the (1) Stipends 19. Loni School substantial stipends are paid. It is probably necessary to estimate for this purpose, but it seems desirable to designate them "Primary Agricultural Scholarships." They should be 30 in number in the first year and 60 in the second, and should be of Rs. 6 each. They should be awarded on the result of the entrance examination, held annually at the Agricultural Middle Schools, there being no conditions laid down as to previous attendance at school. The controlling officers of the schools should be at liberty to utilize the total amount allotted for the support of the boys in the manner that seems to them to be advantageous. It should be understood from the beginning that the number of scholarships will be retained, and that they will be scattered among new schools as they are opened, and as they become popular. Headmen of villages and other local authorities should be encouraged to send up their own and their neighbours' promising son for these scholarships. Over-aged boys in the lower classes of high schools should also be encouraged to compete for them.

20. Question (m).—What amount of land is necessary for the training of each boy, and should they cultivate it singly or in co-operation?—This question must necessarily be left to the Agricultural, Department, Individual, and their neighbours' promising

be left to the Agricultural Department. Individual work has the advantage of fixing responsibility for failure or success most easily, but farm processes cannot always be performed by single individuals. The school authorities would have to think out the answer to the latter part of the question during their preliminary training.

21. Question (a).—What extent and what kind of land would be most suitable for ashed specific these schools, and how should they be situated in relation to existing demonstration farms?—The amount of land needed for the crop work of the pupils will be determined in answer to the previous question. It is for the Agricultural Department to decide how much will be needed for the necessary buildings, grazing land, etc., connected with the school. It would be well if 100 x 60 yards of the grazing ground could be allotted in such a way as to make it available for occasional games.

22. It is obvious that the immediate proximity of a demonstration farm would be most advantageous to the school. Chinsura and Dacca have been suggested as suitable places, but the latter is perhaps doubtful owing to the poor quality of the land, in spite of its many other advantages. Here again the Agricultural Department will, no doubt,

express a reasoned opinion.

23. It will also be necessary to determine whether Government land is available for the two proposed schools or whether acquisition will be necessary and, if so, at what

24. Question (o).—What and what manner of buildings are needed for the work of (i) Buildings schools of this kind, and what would be their cost?—So long as the schools are in their cost. experimental stage it will be well to erect buildings that will be cheap, useful for other purposes if the experiment fails, and of a kind that is not too great an advance on what is within the means of the villagers. They should at first at any rate have mud or possibly brick plinths, mat walls and thatched roofs. It should be part of the training of the boys to learn to build and repair houses of this class, so that repairs will not cost Government as much as may otherwise be feared.

25. The Agricultural Department will no doubt advise as to what buildings will be (ii) Agricultural. necessary for farm purposes, e.g., byres, sheds for implements, a smithy and workshop, etc. That department will also be in a position to estimate for each school the cost of the

buildings to be indicated in the following paragraphs.

26. These schools should afford the Sanitary Department a good opportunity of showing what sanitary arrangements are best suited for village life in the absence of mehtars. Indeed the whole premises should be laid out as examples of rural hygiene. The Sanitary Commissioner should, therefore, be consulted on the scheme. Two latrine seats will be needed for the pupils and one for the staff. Ten running feet of pucca urinal space divided into compartments will also be needed.

27. In the first year there will be only 30 boys in each school, but in the second (ie) The School year the number will be doubled for the greater part of the year. It will therefore, be necessary to make provision for the larger number of boys as has already been suggested in connection with stipends in paragraph 19 above. The distinction between literates and illiterates entering the school may be neglected as they can be taught in two groups in the same classroom, but it will be necessary to have separate classrooms for first and second year pupils. It might be possible for the first year boys to build their own second year room as part of their training, bu; it will be prudent to estimate the whole cost. As dual desks are about to be alvocated each of the two classrooms should be 18' x 22', which gives more than 13 sq. ft. to each boy. There should be a headmaster's room 18' x 18', and a (r) Hostels combined library and museum of the same size. There should be verandahs 9' wide on the past work and south the leave sides have on the costs and south of the building

the east, west and south, the long sides being on the north and south of the building.

28. It is impossible to say here how the pupils will be divided as regards their creed. The local agricultural authorities could probably tell whether Hindus or Muhammadans would predominate. The best plan would be to have a long building or buildings

affording 60 sq. ft. of floor space per boy (total for 60 boys-60 × 60=3,600), with attached attording 60 sq. it. of noor space per boy (total for 60 boys—60 × 60 = 3,000), with attached rooms for Hindus and Muhammadan superintendents respectively. It would be a simple and inexpensive matter to erect mat partitions whenever they proved to be desirable. Sixteen feet would be a convenient width for the dormitories. cooksheds with broad dining verandahs would be necessary for both Hindus and Muhammadans.

29. The school and hostel buildings should be placed close together and surrounded by a fence within which some attempt about he made to illustrate what says he done in

by a fence within which some attempt should be made to illustrate what can be done in beautifying a homestead with flowers. The Agricultural Department will be able to judge as to what will be necessary in respect of fencing in this and other parts of the premises and to estimate the cost of all. Certain wells will also be necessary. These should be at least 6 feet wide to satisfy Hindu religious scruples.

30. It is, of course, necessary to provide a suitable house for the headmaster of the school. The Agricultural Department has, no doubt, a type plan and estimate of the cost of a house suitable for an officer drawing about Rs. 100 per mensem.

31. All furniture should be made of sal wood. In each school there will be needed 30 dual desks, each 44" long and 16" wide with a light shelf for books, specimens, etc., under-30 dual desks, each 44" long and 16" wide with a light shelf for books, specimens, etc., underneath. They should be in two heights (measured at the edge nearest the sitter), 16 being 28" and 14 being 25." There should be a flat part at the top with a groove for pens, pencils, etc., and a hole for an inkwell. In each school there will also be needed 30 dual benches, each 44' long and 12" wide. The height of 16 should be 17" and of 14 others benches, each 44' long and 12" wide. The height of 16 should be 17" and of 14 others 15". Two teachers' tables each 4' × 3' fitted with a locking drawer, and a rather larger one with two drawers for the superintendent will be needed. A table 8' × 4' will be needed for the library, and nine strong chairs for the whole school. Four easels and four blackboards, each 4' × 3' will also be needed. An allowance of at least Rs. 300 a year for each of the first three years should be made, in addition to the ordinary grant for contingencies for almirahs and other furniture and apparatus, such as maps, etc.

almirahs and other furniture and apparatus, such as maps, etc.

32. In the hostels in each school, there will be required 60 wooden beds, 60 chairs, 60 small tables (3' × 2') and 60 bookshelves, as well as 12 waste paper baskets. Cooking utensils will also be needed. A bed, a chair, a table and a bookshelf will also be needed for each of the hostel Superintendents. Some of this furniture could be made by

the boys in their first year.

33. Question (q).—What quantities and what kind of implements, stock, seed, stores etc., are needed for the work, and what would be their cost?-This question can only be

answered by the Agricultural Department.

34. Question (r).—How far is it necessary and desirable to employ menial servants? -It is desirable, both from the point of view of the training of the boys and that of economy, to reduce the number of servants to a minimum. A Hindu and a Muhammadan cook, one sweeper and one mali will probably be essential for each school. The Agricultural Department will no doubt advise as to the necessity for field workers and men to

look after the cattle, etc.

35. Question (s)—What would be the best form of management for these schools? In the ordinary schools more stress is laid on reading and writing and reckoning as matters of skill, and less on what is read and written and reckoned. In the proposed schools the whole emphasis will be laid on the subject matter of the lessons. It will be well, therefore, to break away from the traditions of ordinary inspecting officers and to place the schools under the Agricultural Department. This is the more clear when the practical and more important part of the course is pensidered. With this the Education practical and more important part of the course is considered. With this the Education Department can have nothing to do. If this be granted, it probably follows that the schools should be under the direct supervision of the officer in charge of the nearest Government farm.

36. Question (t).—What should be the original qualification and the form of training of the members of the staff?—The school itself should be in the charge of a selected and theroughly practical officer of the Agricultural Department, who might be called the theroughly practical officer of the Agricultural Department, who might be called the Headmaster. He should preferably have sprung from the agricultural class, and should have had a thorough training in all that the Agricultural Department can teach, as wellas a knowledge of the ordinary practices of the country. He should be given a salary of Rs. 80 plus 10 to Rs. 120 and the advantage of a free house from the time of the opening Rs. 80 plus 10 to Rs. 120 and the advantage of a free house from the school. This is not too much when it is remembered that on his activity and intelligence will depend the initiating of many experiments and the recording of results, as ligence will depend the initiating of teachers for further extensions of the scheme. The first well as the future training of teachers for further extensions of the scheme. The first two headmasters should be sent to Chittagong and placed under the supervision of Babu Gurubandhu Bhattacharjya, B.A., B.T., the Superintendent of the Normal School, for about eight months. Their work during that time should be-

(i) to study the principles and organization of teaching work in primary and middle schools;

(ii) to practise teaching in single classes and in two classes simultaneously; (iii) to discover what existing books are most suitable for the proposed schools and

to begin work on the new special books that will be required; (iv) to study hostel organization and control. (v) to study the organization of games and physical education;

They should submit to an oral and practical test in these matters at the end of their course. The test should be conducted by nominees of the Directors of Agriculture and Public Instruction. The remainder of their year should be spent in superintending the preparation of the preparation of the premises and in making definite plans for the first year's work.

(vi) Fencing and Wells.

(vii) House for

(p) Furniture.

(q) Implement stock, seed, etc

(r) Servants.

(s) Management.

37. There should be two assistant masters, one a Hindu and one a Muhammadan in each school, each on a salary of Rs. 30—5—50, together with free quarters in the hostel, which they will supervise on allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem. Both should preferably have sprung from the agricultural class. One should be a selected Chittagong Normal School-trained teacher with a knowledge of games and drill. He should have a year's training in practical agricultural work on a Government farm. He should be made responsible for much of the indoor work of the pupils, and especially for their progress in ordinary school subjects. The other should have been trained in carpentry and in smithy. He should have enough knowledge of English to enable him to keep the accounts smithy. He should have enough knowledge of English to enable him to keep the accounts of the school. The headmaster should do the correspondence, but this assistant should receive eight months' training in registration, filing, accounts, simple surveying and store-keeping. The last four months of his training year should be spent in assisting in the erection of buildings, etc., under the superintendence of the headmaster. He should be made responsible for training the boys in carpentry and smithy, work, for keeping the stores and the accounts and for the general work of the office. Men of this type will be difficult, but probably hot impossible, to secure.

38. The last two questions (u) and (v), though of great importance in the future, (u) and (v) cannot be solved even provisionally at present, nor is there any advantage to be gained Questions.

by guessing at the answers.

39. The proposals set out above for the consideration of the Director of Agriculture Conclusion if accepted, will involve a certain outlay on the part of Government, but it will be seen that they are not extravagant. All education in Bengal has hitherto suffered from having been done so cheaply as to be of an inferior character. A cheap ladder, a cheap boat and a cheap education are all to be mistrusted. It is of the greatest importance that the staff proposals should not be cut down, especially as these two schools will have to become training centres for future expansion, and it is essential to secure good men for them from the start.

40. The next action in the development of the scheme is due from the Agricultural The next more

Department and will include :

(i) The revision and modification of the above proposals.

(ii) The supply of the omissions already noted and such additions as may seem to be desirable.

(iii) The drawing of line plans for buildings for each school,

(iv) The drawing of site plans for the two schools.

The drawing up of capital estimates of expenditure for each school under the (v) headings of

(a) Land.

- Buildings. (6)
- Fencing. (c)
- Wells. (d)
- Other improvements. (e)
- Furniture.
- Library.
- (g) (h) Permanent stock.
- (i) implements.
- (vi) The drawing up of estimates of recurring expenditure for each school under the headings of-
 - Salaries.
 - (6) Wages.
 - Scholarships. (c)
 - Seed, stores (including food for animals), implements, etc. (d)

Library and museum.

Contingencies, including furniture and repairs,

The estimates for the fourth and fifth years should not be widely different from those of the third year.

EVAN E. BISS.

APPENDIX I (a).

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, at Naogaon in the District of Rajshahi.

[By Ral Romesh Chandra Dutt Bahadur.]

It is well-known that ganja, like salt, is a Government monopoly, but many people are perhaps not cognizant of the fact that ganja grown in Naogaon supplies the demand of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, the districts of Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Benares in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Native State of Cooch Behar. Ganja which was considered to be of the best quality used formerly to be grown extensively in the district of Jessore, According to tradition ganja was cultivated for the first time about the year 1722 A.D.

in the villages of Balubhara and Muradpur in Naogaon subdivision from which ganja cultivation was gradually extended to the adjoining villages in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra. This area is known as the ganja mahal. When the subdivision of Naorana was areated in 1882 cl. 15. of Naogaon was created in 1882 all the villages in the ganja-growing tract were included

Before the ganja reaches the consumers in the districts it had till recently to pass in the new subdivision. from the cultivator, who actually cultivates the plant, through wholesale vendors or their recognized agents or brokers and the retail vendors who take the licensed shops in the districts. The society that was formed at Naogaon last year took the place of wholesale vendors in the districts and at Naogaon and of their authorized agents at Naogaon vendors in the districts and at Naogaon and of their authorized agents at Naogaon from 1st January, 1918. The from 1st April 1918 and the place of the brokers at Naogaon from 1st January, 1918. The statutory position and liabilities of wholesale vendors and their agents from places statutory position and liabilities of wholesale vendors and their agents from the outside Bengal will remain the same except that they cannot purchase the drug from the outside Bengal will remain the same except that they cannot purchase the drug from the cultivators direct. Government has granted to the Co-operative Society of Ganja Cultivators at Naogaon the exclusive privilege of supplying ganja and bhang by wholesale, tors at Naogaon the exclusive privilege of supplying ganja and bhang by wholesale, throughout the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1918, under section 22 throughout the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1918, under section 22 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909). The licences of the existing brokers were not renewed after 31st December, 1917, and the society acted as a broker in their place from 1st January to 31st March 1918. The cultivators were not permitted to sell the produce of 1918 to any one but the society.

Before I proceed further, it would perhaps not be uninteresting to state briefly the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Co-operative Society. Ganja produced at Naogaen is of two kinds, namely round and flat. At the time when cultivators had not to store garrja in the public warehouse the wholesale vendors used to come to Naogaon and purchase the standing crop required for the manufacture of round ganja either by the field at a fixed valuation before manufacture, or at a rate to be determined after the completion of the manufacture with reference to the prevailing rate for ganja of similar quality at the time of export. In both cases the wholesale dealer had to advance some money at the time to the cultivator and to harvest and prepare the drug himself. The cultivator who used to sell the standing crop of his field at a fixed valuation usually got his price all right, but in cases in which the rates had to be determined afterwards, the wholesale vendors used to cheat the ignorant cultivators in all possible ways, e.g., by short weights, etc. In the case of flat ganja the services of a broker were essentially necessary. "Not a etc. In the case of hat ganja the services of a broker were essentially necessary. "Not a blade of ganja is purchased without him (broker)" says Babn Hem Chandra Kerr in his report on the caltivation of, and trade in, ganja in Bengal, 1877, "and he is the man who of all others derives the largest profit in the business." The broker added a rupee or eight annas to the price, which was not an inconsiderable sum at a time when ganja used to be sold at Rs. 8 to Rs. 32 per manual. The brokerage used to be half both a paid by the problems. eight annas to the price, which was not an inconsiderable sum at a time when ganja used to be sold at Rs. 8 to Rs. 32 per maund. The brokerage used to be paid by the purchasers, to be sold at Rs. 8 to Rs. 32 per maund. The brokerage used to be paid by the purchasers. The cultivator also used to make it a point to pay something to the brokers, who were usually influential cultivators themselves, in order that they might be attached to his usually influential cultivators themselves, in order that they might be attached to his usually influential cultivators themselves, in order that they might be attached to his interest, "for," says Babu Hem Chandra Kerr in 1877, "if a cultivator has given offence to them, his chance of selling his drug is indeed very remote." Well might the successor to them, his chance of selling his drug is indeed very remote." Well might the successor of this cultivator say in 1917 that his condition in this respect was equally bad if not worse. The brokers used to combine with the agents of the wholesale dealers as to how worse. The brokers used to combine with the agents of the wholesale dealers as to how to defraud their principal. Babu Hem Chandra Kerr estimated that brokers used to make

four annas out of every rupee that passed through their hands.

The state of things in 1877 has been described in the above paragraph but when the cultivators were made to store their ganja in the public warehouse in 1900 the practice of selling the standing crop to wholesale vendors automatically ceased. The influence then of the cultivator-broker, who was a man of wealth and a substantial jotedar himself and the head raiyat of the neighbouring villages, increased considerably. He began to advance money to his poorer neighbours and to buy up the produce at a certain rate per advance money to his poorer neighbours and to buy up the produce at a certain rate per maund which was usually a very low rate. In 1908-09 it was found that the brokers showed one price in the prescribed Excise Form No. 93, paid a different price to the cultivators and showed a third as received from the district vendors, and that the cultivator-brokers had very great facilities for bringing into the market through their own clients, namely, the wholesale vendors in districts, their private stock of ganja smuggled by themselves or by their friends and relatives. It was also found that they used to lend money to the poorer cultivators on usufructuary mortgage of their holdings and in other ways hold lands in the makel in the papers of their relatives and demonstrates. ways hold lands in the mahal in the names of their relatives and dependents. The caltivation thus became practically the monopoly of the cultivator-brokers. The broker must sell his own stock first and then the stock of his relatives, dependents and adherents. The poor cultivator hardly got a chance in the market to sell his crop and year in and year out his stock had to be got rid of by destruction under the rules. If he sold at all year out his stock had to be got rid of by destruction under the rules. If he sold at all he too often got an extremely low price. The brokers were found to swindle the poor cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish for urgent decision as to whether this class of persons should be maintained at all, and if they are considered exceptial, whather the personnel of the body should be materially they are considered essential, whether the personnel of the body should be materially improved 'by the elimination of cultivator-brokers and by licensing good men with real business habits and a fair amount of education for the purpose. As a result of his representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a representation to be given a licence to cultivate yanja. The brokers were called upon to state their choice. They notified that they preferred broking to cultivation. But Jagadish Babu found that they proposed to make fictitious conveyances of their lands and to keep cultivation in their hands as well, so he suggested the following

(1) Elimination of cultivator-brokers and appointment of educated and business-

like men in their place.

(2) Establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society in the ganja mahal to enable the needy cultivators to escape from the clutches of money-lending brokers

and ganja cultivators.

(3) Establishment by the cultivators themselves of an association to protect themselves and their crops from the devices of speculators, to improve their prospects, to adopt improved methods of cultivation and eventually to take the place of wholesale vendors in districts by means of agencies.

In 1910, licences had been issued to 36 old brokers. Enquiry was held into their conduct by Jagadish Babu and as a result of the enquiry they were found guilty of serious misconduct and were not allowed to act after December 1910. In their place, Jagadish Babu appointed a new set of men with better education and belonging to more respectable classes

On the 10th March 1910 an association named the Ganja Cultivators' Association was formed. The objects of the association as noted in article III of the memorandum of the association were :-

(i) To introduce improved and scientific methods of cultivation, epecially of

ganja.

(ii) To impart and diffuse proper and scientific knowledge of cultivation, especially

of the cultivation and manufacture of ganja.

(iii) To establish and maintain and recognize educational institutions for the diffusion of general knowledge conducive to the objects of the association.

(iv) To print and publish any journals, periodicals, books or leaflets that the association may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.
(v) To unite the cultivators of ganja into an organized and registered body, to facilitate the adoption by them of such measures as may tend to keep the ganja market steady.

(vi) To finance poorer cultivators for the purpose of cultivation and maintenance.

(vii) To compensate those cultivators whose ganja is destroyed by the authorities under departmental rules.

(viii) To undertake botanical researches for the recognition of the male ganja plant

at an earlier stage of its growth.

(ix) To finance such co-operative credit societies as may from time to time be established in the ganja mahal for the benefit of the cultivators, or otherwise place funds at the disposal of such societies on such conditions as the managing committee may determine.

(x) To help the cultivators in such other ways as the association may deem fit,

As the members of the association instead of subscribing any share capital themselves began to put a tax on the wholesale vendors arbitrarily which indirectly affected the Government revenue and as an attempt was made to artificially force up the price of ganja, the authorities could not encourage the development of the association which had

been founded on unsound lines and it died a natural death.

I have stated above that educated men of better class were appointed to act as brokers with effect from January 1911. In February 1915, complaints were made to my predecessor, Babu Lalit Chandra Guha that "though the amount shown in the delivery order was paid to the cultivators in presence of the Supervisors, they had to refund a portion to the brokers; the amount thus refunded generally varied from Rs. 5 to 20 per maund." A detailed enquiry was made by him and in March he reported that "the existing system of brokers be abolished and the present set of brokers disbanded as soon as possible." Various schemes were suggested and considered. It was found that all schemes suggested except the Government monopoly were either open to the same objection as the existing system or were impracticable. But the difficulty in the way of Government monopoly was that the Government of India were averse to any action which would render the connection of Government with the traffic in drink or drugs closer than it is at present. The scheme of establishing a Ganja Growers' Co-operative Society was then suggested and the details of the scheme were worked out by Mr. Donovan, the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in January last, conditions being suggested which would prevent the monopoly being abused by the society.

In May, Government passed orders directing the organization of a Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, which was to have the monopoly of purchase of ganja from the cultivators and of the sale of the drug to retail vendors of Bengal and to wholesale yendors of other provinces at a price to be fixed by the Government, thus eliminating the

vendors of other provinces at a price to be fixed by the Government, thus eliminating the brokers and wholesale vendors in Bengal. In consideration of the fact that monopoly of sole purchase was given to the society and the fact that the profit of the wholesale vendors in Bengal, which was not inconsiderable, would go to the society it was stipulated that the society should bear the whole or a fair proportion of the cost of the preventive establishment employed in the ganja mahal. Mr. Donovan came down early in June; by-laws of the proposed society were drawn up in consultation with the leading cultivators and they signed an application for registration on the 13th June, 1917. At the informal conference in which the by-laws were approved, the cultivators desired that the rate at which a portion of the price of ganja should be paid in advance in April should be stated. In consequence of this alteration and the fact that the menopoly of bhang was also subsequently decided to be given to the society, it became necessary to submit a fresh application which was signed on 20th June. It was then that the mischievous machinations of the brokers began.

The chief advantage of the society as stated above is that the society of producers of ganja gets the monopoly of the retail sale of the drug; thus it can appropriate the profits which at present the wholesale vandors and others legitimately get. In addition the society gets the monopoly of retail sale of bhang. True it is that the society has to pay the whole or a fair proportion of the cost of the preventive establishment but the sale price of ganja which is to be fixed is so arranged that the entire cost does not fall on the preventive. The advantages which the publicators during individually are not income. The advantages which the cultivators derive individually are not inconsiderable. It is proposed to give to the cultivators an advance of Rs. 70, Rs. 60, Rs. 50 per maund according to the quality of ganja manufactured, within the month of April. At present a cultivator can secure a high price when the new ganja comes to the market but that is only for a fortnight. Then the price goes down. As stated before the cultivator has to refund a portion of the price to the broker. The cultivator who does not do so has very little chance of selling his crop at all, so he has to submit to the inevitable and accept the terms dictated by the broker. A rich and intelligent cultivator has to refund smaller sums than his less fortunate brethren. But the percentage of the latter is more than 95 per cent. of the cultivators. These poor ignorant people have also to pay a portion of the price to their rich neighbours whose help is generally necessary to negotiate the sale. The cultivator has to attend the ganja office from day to day on the negotiate the sale. The cultivator has to attend the ganja office from day to day on the offichance of finding a buyer. Poor people who cannot undergo this process resign themselves unreservedly to the tender mercies of the buyer. If they cannot secure his patronage, their ganja rots in the public warehouse to be ultimately consigned to fire. The longer a cultivator has to wait to sell his drug the greater is the deterioration of the quality and decrease in the price when he eventually finds a buyer. The ganja cultivator, as is the case with the jute cultivator, is always thriftless and extravagant. The fact that a cultivator has got licence for growing ganja gives him credit in the money market. He takes full advantage of this credit and borrows money at a ruinous rate of interest, and when fortunately a year of high price comes after 5 or 6 years, the whole of interest and when fortunately a year of high price comes after 5 or 6 years, the whole of in the succeeding years he goes on borrowing as usual. When a year of very low price comes, his misery knows no bounds as his credit in the market in that year is very little. Although statistics show that a year of high price comes after 5 or 6 years "hope springs eternal" in his breast and every year he banks on a year of high price and regulates his expenses accordingly and so is always involved in debts. The cultivator will get now a fixed advance of a fair proportion of the price and will not be suffering from the effects of the unrealizable dream of a high price every year. Neither will be have to suffer the the unrealizable dream of a high price every year. Neither will he have to suffer the disappointment of a very low price. He will be able to control his expenditure, knowing as accurately as possible what his income is. He will get his money in April, i.e., at a time when he requires it for payment of rent and for defraying the expenses of cultivation of jute and paddy. He will get his bonus in December when he will require money for cultivation and manufacture of ganja. Though the necessity for his borrowing is minimized it cannot be eliminated. Accordingly I have proposed to start co-operative credit societies all over the ganja mahal. When in any year there is an abundant crop, the price is low. To add to the misery of the cultivator, as the supply is more than the demand, a considerable portion of the produce after lapse of time becomes unfit for consumption and is destroyed. The cuitivator whose crop is thus destroyed does not get any return for his commodity. Now there is no chance of such destruction unless the drug at the time of storage is of such inferior quality that it is unfit for human consumption. These are in short the advantages which the cultivator will derive from the society. The more ignorant and poor the cultivator is, the greater are his advantages The ganja is graded by elected representatives of cultivators.

Twelve such cultivators are elected by the general committee from whom the manager will nominate and ask three members to attend the grading committee at a time. They do not, of course, know whose ganja they are grading. The Excise Department may, if it likes, elect a member to the committee. The cultivator, the Manager or the representative of the Excise Department may appeal to the Sub-divisional Officer against the deci-

Immediately after steps were taken to organize the society the brokers began to instil in the min is of the simple and ignorant cultivators that the Government was establishing the society "to make the cultivators hewers of wood and drawers of water." To attain their object they attempted at first to convince and succeeded in convincing the cultivators that, as the stock of ganja was short in 1917, they were bound to get a very high price in 1918. This was partially true; a high price might have been obtained for the first three or four hundred maunds of ganja, but as licences had been issued for the maximum quantity of ganja land for the 1918 crop, the price of the remaining gan ja was likely to be very low indeed even if the outturn of the crop were only normal. The cultivators were induced to ask for one year's time in the mistaken belief that the term of the existing brokers would be extended for a year more. The Registrar did not see his way to accept this

The brokers then engaged a pleader of Rajshahi to draft a memorial to Government on behalf of the cultivators. This draft has lately been recovered from the house of the leading agitator amongst the brokers. In order to obtain signatures the brokers began to circulate mischievous rumours when they came in contact with the cultivators and by sending emissaries to the villages in the ganja mahal for the purpose. Some of the rumours spread by them were :-

(1) That the price of ganja had been fixed for good and the promise of a bonus was a huge fraud and that Government would misappropriate the whole profit.

The cultivators would have to pay Rs.10-8 every year to obtain a licence for ganja and that licences would have to be registered. (2)

That they would have to erect fences around the chatars (where ganja is manufactured) 8 cubits to 10 cubits high.

That they would have to put wire nets round their ganja fields.

That they would never be allowed to abandon ganja cultivation even if it (5)

were inconvenient to them in any year.

That the Government would gra lually acquire all ganja lands after which the

* (6) cultivators would be employed as coolies only and as a preliminary step Government had made a wage census.

That the cultivator would have to wear prisoner's dress when entering the (7) chatar.

That the price of ganja would not be paid in one instalment but in as many (8) instalments as would suit the Government.

After spreading these rumours the brokers sent out paid agents to obtain signature

from cultivators on a petition to be presented to Government.

When the cultivators were asked on 12th July to come and take out licences and also to take shares in the society, a great majority of the cultivators not only did not come to take shares but did not come to the Ganja Office to take out licences. In short these mischievous rumours kept them out of the precinets of the Ganja Office but those who could be induced to come to the office realily took out the licences and also took shares in the society. In July only 626 shares where sold, of which 600 shares were fully paid up and for 20 shares only Rs. 5 out of Rs. 10 per share was paid. Complaints began to be made by the brokers that unless shares were purchased licences were not granted. It was proclaimed by beat of drum in all the hats of the ganja mahal that the issue of licences had nothing to do with the purchase of shares and that every cultivator was free to take out his licence even if he chose not to buy a share in the society. It was then represented that some of the cultivators were too poor to pay in two instalments. By a resolution of the managing committee the cultivators were allowed to pay in five monthly instalments of Rs. 2 each. In August 232 fully paid-up shares, one share after payment of Rs. 8, 700 shares after payments of Rs. 5 and 1,058 shares after payment of Rs. 2, i.e., two thousand shares in all, were allotted. I had to explain to individual cultivators every morning the advantages of the society. In this work I was ably assisted by the Manager, the Supervisor, Inspector and Assistant Supervisors. Those who brought money at once paid up, but those who did not bring money and subsequently met a broker did not come for days to the Ganja Office. Even then complaints were made to the Collector by a pleader at Rajshahi that licences were not being issued unless shares were purchased. I invited the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohon Choudhury, pleader, to come for a day to Naogaon so that all cultivators wishing to take licences without shares might be given their licences in his presence. About 150 cultivators were brought together by the brokers and the Hon'ble Babu K. Chondhury asked me to give them their licences. Hon'ble Babu K. M. Choudhury asked me to give them their licences. I explained to them the advantages of the society and then asked if there was any man amongst them who would not care to take shares but wanted his licence. All of them said that they would take shares and ran to the Ganja Office to do so. In the evening the Hon'ble Babu K. M. Choudhury sent me a list of 3 cultivators who wished to take out licences and Licences were never given on mere demand to any cultivators. The Excise Department had a more of less proscribed list of cultivators who could not get licences. This list was composed of bad characters, suspected smugglers, bad cultivators, etc. . The names of the three men were found thereon. They never would have got licences. After this discomfiture of the brokers, cultivators who could began to take shares and licences. As the price of jute did not rise, a large number of cultivators took out licences without shares but promised to purchase shares as soon as they were better off. In September, 6 fully paid-up shares, 6 shares after payment of Rs. 5, 28 shares after payment of Rs. 4 and 157 shares after payment of Rs. 2 were allotted. In October, only one share on payment of Rs. 4 was allotted.

Thus 2,526 members of whom 2,306 are Muhammadans took 2,798 shares. As licences were issued, 481 cultivators took out licences without taking shares, most of whom promised to purchase shares for as non-members they would be entitled to only half of

the bonus. When the brokers came to know that their petition to the Government had been rejected, they submitted two petitions to the Collector—one is the same as the one submitted to the Government to which was appended some signatures and the second was an unsigned petition. I immediately sent a reply to the second petition. In it three prayers were made

(1) Monopoly should not be granted to the society.

- (2) Only ganja cultivators should be made members of the society. [Everyone at Naogaon knew that shares are given only to ganja cultivators, so this prayer was unnecessary.]
- (3) The formation of the society should be deferred for a year.

It is strange to put in the mouth of people to whom a privilege was being given a prayer that it should not be given or that it should be deferred for a year. It is evident therefore that these two prayers (1) and (3) or rather the whole petition was in the interest of the brokers. The second petition was against the immediate establishment of the Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society. This petition was signed by 31 men for 295 people of 18 different villages out of 199 villages in the ganja mahal. Most of the signatories had no knowledge of the contents of the petition they signed. I reported on this petition some time after detailed enquiries were made. Many people at Naogaon such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or such as going to be established they thought they would be able to purchase shares of the society. As this was not allowed, membership being confined to bona fide cultivators were had not entertial friendly feelings towards the society. When a poor cutivator approached any of them for advice the attitude of mind with which he returned, it can be imagined, was never very favourable to the new society. Though the brokers were not imagined, was never very favourable to the new society. Though the brokers were not imagined, was never very favourable to the new society. Though the brokers were not legal transfer of the feelings to a f

On 26th September a notification was published in the Calcutta Gazette inviting objections to the grant of the monopoly of ganja and bhang to the society under section 22 of the Excise Act (Bengal Act V of 1909). On the 17th October the managing committee of the society did not accept the tenders of the brokers, and on the 18th October the office closed for the holidays. Advantage was taken of the holidays to circulate the rumours detailed above and misinterpret the by-laws and to create distrust and discontent amongst the cultivators. By-law 48 was interpreted to mean that the authorities, if they liked, could reduce the price of ganja, it being taken for granted that the rates in the by-law were the price, and the existence of by-law 52 was most conveniently ignored. It was also circulated that ganja lands would be acquired by Government. A petition was drafted in which, in addition to the statement about price and rumour about land acquisition, the by-laws relating to the payment of the cost of the preventive establishment, to the destruction of ganja unfit for consumption and to the formation of the grading committee and by-laws Nos. 19 and 53 were dishonestly criticised. The cultivators were told that their credit in the money market was gone and that they would not be able to get a piece of cloth even on credit. Advantage was taken of the Government notification inviting objections to the grant of monopoly to the society to disseminate false rumours and statements amongst ignorant cultivators against the society. In the general meeting of the society held on 31st October, many cultivators came and demanded higher rates of advance, some even demanding Rs. 200 per maund, and as this could not be acceded to, there was some discontent. On 1st November some of those brokers approached the Registrar at Santahar for employment and came back disappointed. From 2nd November they began to circulate printed copies of a pamphlet broadcast in the mahals and deputed their paid agents and sympathisers to obtain signatures to a petition. They managed to do the work so cautiously and secretly that my officers who constantly move in the ganja mahal had no inkling of what was happening. By a mere accident I came to know that a printed petition was being circulated on the night of the 4th November and spoke about it to the Collector and the Registrar on the following day. On the morning of the 6th November I got a conv of the application and received information that these was 6th November I got a copy of the application and received information that there was great unrest, panic and commotion amongst the cultivators.

Some of the former cultivator-brokers were induced to take the side of the existing brokers. They were told that they had nothing to gain by the establishment of the

society, and among other arguments the following were adduced to induce them to oppose the society:

(1) Their money-lending business would be gone; for the poor cultivators to whom they used to lend money at a ruinous rate of interest would not require money as they do now. The establishment of credit societies would mean a death-blow to their business.

(2) It was they who used to get the highest rates every year.(3) They would no longer get a portion of the illicit gain which the brokers get from their poorer neighbours.

(4) The rich cultivators would get no preferential treatment from the society (5) The facility which they now get for realising their dues from their debtors, i.e., the poorer cultivators through the agency of the brokers when the price of ganja is realised would cease to exist.

(6) They almost always got the full price of their ganja, and in addition they were paid a portion of the illgotten gains of the brokers.

Some of the cultivators were under the delusion that they would be able to derive some illicit income by being members of the managing and grading committee. After the distribution of the by-laws they saw that the prospect of any such income was very remote indeed. The brokers thus got the sympathy of some of the former cultivator-brokers, who wield a very considerable influence in the ganja mahal. These men and their paid agents Gada and Nila of Chawbara and Paru and Jadavulla of Boalia began to preach to the cultivators that unless they filed petitions to the authorities their lands to preach to the cultivators that unless they filed petitions to the authorities their lands would be acquired and that they would have to work like coolies. On the other hand, if they filed petitions, they were told, they would get an increase in the rate of advance. Different tricks were employed to get signatures of different cultivators. The feeling amongst the cultivators ran very-high. It was reported to me that there was every likelihood of a breach of the peace. At the time of the last agitation a most cowardly attack was made on one Sub-Inspector of Excise and his peons on 23rd September last in the ganja mahal. In the circumstances, I issued search warrants to search the houses of two brokers on 9th November. The draft of the original petition to Government with printed copies, 99 copies of the printed pamphlet and one signed paper were recovered from the house and the office of one broker. He admitted now what he had recovered from the house and the office of one broker. He admitted now what he had previously most vigorously denied, viz., that he had drafted the petition. On the following night he gave me a solemn undertaking not to take any part in the propaganda. On the 11th most of the leading cultivators held a conference and sent a telegram to Government, stating that the petition sent was submitted at the instance of the brokers.

The brokers now fell back upon the press for carrying out their campaign. A power-

of-attorney was given to a pleader to inangurate a press campaign. Whether he was responsible or not two "Wails from Naogaon" made their appearance in the press in Calcutta. A prompt communiqué from Government exposed the false statements made,

and the press campaign collapsed.

A relation of a zemindar and money-lender of the town applied for the appointment clerk in the office of the society. The Managing Committee refused to appoint him.

A relation of a zemindar and money-lender of the town applied for the appointment of a clerk in the office of the society. The Managing Committee refused to appoint him. He took it as an insult and joined hands with the leading agitators. Their agents now began to intimidate the members of the society and jeer at them when passing by the road. Vigorous measures had to be taken to stop their mischievous activities.

The "Red Spider" was the next visitation that attacked the society and the insect came, it appeared, as a Providence-sent ally of the agitators. When the "Red Spider" attacks the ganja crop he generally rains it. To the delight of the agitators he came in battalions on the ripening crop. Dearth of rain aided his efforts. Everywhere it was agreed that the crop would be short and that ganja would fetch prices as high as Rs. 400 throughout the year 1918. The official statistics put the crop down at between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds. There was an agitation for increased prices. The Excise Commissioner and the Registrar visited the mahals and agreed to raise the prices if necessary. The cultivators were told that the prices would be raised sufficiently high to enable them to get a net profit of Rs. 90 from every bigha of land, the basis on which the original prices were fixed. This took place in January and early in February. The agitators still were fixed. This took place in January and early in February. The agitators still persisted. They represented the promises of the officials as false, and the cultivators continued to be torn between conflicting emotions. Then the amazing thing happened. The crop was harvested by the end of February and the ganja manufactured and weighed. The crop was harvested by the end of February and the ganja manufactured and weighed. Instead of the anticipated 5,000 maunds of poor ganja over 8,000 maunds of ganja superior in quality to the crops of many years were stored. Then the cultivators realise their position. With this crop in stock exceeding the annual consumption by about their position. With this crop in stock exceeding the annual consumption by about 2,000 maunds it was certain that under the broker system the brokers would pick and choose and that the price would have oscillated between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per maund. Further, under the old system it was certain that a large quantity would have been eventually destroyed. The society claimed it would save each caltivator from the mental eventually destroyed. The society claimed it would save each caltivator from the mental torture caused by the fear that his ganja would remain unsold and be destroyed. The society would spread the loss over all the cultivators. Further the society claimed it society would spread the loss over all the cultivators. Further the society claimed it would pay Rs. 70, Rs. 60 or Rs. 50 according to the grade for every maund of the crop and pay this in April, and further offer a bonus on each maund when accounts were closed and pay this in April, and further offer a bonus on each maund when accounts were closed at the end of the year. This latter was an astounding claim to make, and while cultivators clung close to the society there were still "obstinate questionings" as to the possibility of making the claim good. Even the educated people of Naogaon held it was impossible of realisation. Great therefore was the gratification of cultivators when April came and an average of over Rs. 65 per maund was advanced to each cultivator with the prospect of a considerable bonus in December and a dividend of 12½ per cent. on shares taken in the society. The cultivators could hardly believe their good fortune. The mahajans who had lent them money likewise thought they were dreaming. One of the saddest sights during payment hour was the mahajans and landlords' agents lurking in the neighbourhood to whom the cultivator paid over the price of his crop. For the cultivator to get money at all, however, was something extraordinary. To get it in April and without paying one pice by way of bribery was beyond all dreams. Yet it happened so. The society borrowed 2 lakhs from the Provincial Co-operative Federation, Limited, and with this and its own takings paid the cultivators. Already in June it largely repaid the Federation and by loans to another large Central Bank it has saved it in a crisis. Naogaon is converted. A Central Bank was formed in March last. Credit societies are springing up so that next year the cultivators will not be seen pursued by mahajans. Every cultivator is assured that in December he will get a bonus which will save him from borrowing. All are of opinion that they have been saved by this wonderful thing called "Co-operation."

Further co-operative activity will gradually take possession of Naogaon and we hope to chronicle further developments in these pages periodically. Already the society has decided to have its own workshop, and next year there will be no contractors for its large requirements of boxes and bags. Land is being bought, new offices are being erected, residential quarters for the staff are also being built, and it is expected that in addition to paying to Government the whole cost of the preventive staff this year the society will put away a large reserve fund and a large fund for the equalisation of prices in future

years.

The society has already sold stock valued over 4 lakhs and hold stock valued over six lakhs of rupees. Even if one lakh's worth of stock has eventually to be destroyed, which is very unlikely, the Society will be in a position to realise its financial hopes.

which is very unlikely, the Society will be in a position to realise its financial hopes.

The question may be asked "How has this been accomplished?" It has certainly not been accomplished by raising prices too high. Government is interested in this, for high prices would result in a diminution of Government revenue. The sale prices this year are considerably below last year's prices. The real reason then of this happy financial position is to be found in effective organisation and elimination of waste and

especially in the removal of middlemen.

Cultivators and wholesale dealers are now better pleased than ever for the former get better prices and the latter know they are not being cheated. Hitherto, it has been shown, the cultivator was a great sufferer under the system in force. The wholesale dealer too was a sufferer. He had to send men from Bihar, Assam, Benares, Gorakpur or wherever his business was to buy ganja and bring it to him. He often had to come himself to check their honesty. He frequently too had to lock up large sums in stocks and advances to brokers. Now all he has to do is to send a letter to the Manager making him his agent for the purposes of the statutory rules and then whenever he wants ganja he can write and wire, if it is urgent, and the ganja is despatched to him. He knows the society's rule that 1st class ganja is first sold, then, when this is exhausted, 2nd class ganja and, finally, 3rd class. He knows the fixed price and so he can calculate his expenditure accurately beforehand. If he locks up capital by buying early large stocks he will gain by getting only 1st class ganja. Even for this he does not need to lock up much capital as the society will register advance orders on payment of 33 per cent. of the price in advance and the rest on delivery, which means that a dealer can get first grade ganja for all his requirements with little or no expenditure. No wonder the wholesale dealers who came from outside Bengal to Naogaon this year went away pleased with the new arrangements.

The cultivators and every one in Naogaon now realise that this society has been established for the amelioration of the social, material and moral condition of the ganja cultivators. As one cultivator very pathetically remarked to me one day the society had at last saved them from Jahannam (hell) inasmuch as every time they came to sell ganja they had falsely to state that they had received a particular amount as per delivery order.

which they did not actually receive.

By the end of June last cultivators had purchased 2,601 shares and paid up Rs. 31,191 for their shares. This is the short history of the organisation of the largest society in

India so far as number of members is concerned.

I would conclude this report with one or two suggestions for further improving the condition of bona-fide ganja cultivators. In order to free them from undesirable influences, I think the maximum and minimum quantity of land for which a single cultivator may get a licence should be fixed. Though I cannot say with certainty yet I had reasons to suspect that one of the big cultivators smuggled a large quantity of ganja. It is very may for him to smuggle a large quantity without appreciably affecting his outturn, and being a rich man he can easily stop the mouth of the Subordinate Preventive Staff of the Excise Department. It has been the practice to issue licences for 4 or 5 cottahs of land, which to my mind is objectionable both from the point of view of the cultivator as well as from the excise point of view. A cultivator who gets licence for such a small quantity of land cannot make both ends meet. He very easily succumbs to the machinations of the smugglers and parts with a portion of his crop which he can do without rousing the suspicion of the Excise authorities. With the introduction of the block system, it would

be possible to grant licence to individual cultivators of a larger quantity of land than was hitherto possible. In my opinion, the maximum should be 10 bighas and minimum one bigha for the present. But it would be possible to work up gradually to a maximum of 5 bighas and minimum of 2 bighas. Before the year is out, we shall have a network of Credit Societies in the ganja mahal, and it is hoped that financial difficulty will not stand in the way of our granting licences of not less than 2 bighas to individual cultivators. The other matter to which I want to draw attention is the system of Adi. Some licensees who are not bond-fide cultivators and some big cultivators employ Adhiars. In my opinion the system of Adi should be discouraged. If big cultivators were not allowed to have licences for an unusually large quantity of land they would not require Adhiars. We certainly do not require Adhiars for people who are not bona-fide cultivators, and the sooner they are weeded out the better for all concerned. The Adhiars are suspected to be selling ganja to smugglers in order to secure a larger share of the profit, and this is easy as their principals have very little control over them.

APPENDIX I (b).

Substance of an Address from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, to the Members of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, at their Annual Meeting on the 11th December 1918.

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society has now completed its first working year and the audit of the society has revealed a state of affairs on which the members, the management, the staff and the Co-operative Department have every reason to congratulate themselves. It is to be hoped, too, that the Excise Department will have cause to thank the Society for having brought purity into a trade which had for a genera-

tion been the source of many scandals.

It was in 1915 that I first became acquainted with Naogaon when I came here for a month to hear objection cases in the settlement operations then going on. I was fortunate then in having Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman as my preceptor in settlement, and I am fortunate in having him now in my own department. Your present Subdivisional Officer was then Subdivisional Officer here, and in that you were fortunate. Between us, although none of us was connected directly with the Co-operative Department then, we realized that the one way of saving the ganja trade from the scandals long associated with its name and of ensuring to you the full value of your labour and your lands was a cooperative society, and we three officers, each in his own way, laid ourselves out then to try and bring this co-operative organization to success. We knew that, with memories of the Ganja Association still fresh, those in authority were not favourably inclined towards combination among the ganja cultivators. In 1916 I returned to Naogaon as a representative of the Co-operative Department and discussed the question with many of you in more than one meeting. Then came the Registrar, Mr. Mitra. You and we all agreed that the formation of a society was desirable, and Mr. Mitra and I went back to convert the Government. It took us a much longer time than it took us to convince you, and it was not till the middle of the year 1917 that we got Government's approval to our proposals. You remember then the opposition that began in Naogaon. People told you the most extravagant tales, told you you would work as convicts, in convict dress, on convict food, and induced you to send petitions to Government to stop the society. These people are the people who this year would have been enjoying the seven lakhs of rupees which I reckon you have saved for yourselves. We made you promises that you would get a return of about Rs. 90 net profit from every bigha of ganja land, but the price of ganja was then Rs. 400 a maund owing to the shortage and you imagined that you might make greater profits. Have you forgotten how that shortage came about? was because in a previous year you refused to take licenses to grow ganja owing to the abuses of the system which gave the profits to the broker and the middleman and left the toil and anxiety to you. The red spider was on the new crop at the end of 1917, and you thought you foresaw a further shortage and even more than Rs. 400 a maund for your crop and you feared your society would not give you so much, merely because the Society had promised not to give less than Rs. 50, 60 or 70 a maund according to grade. Then what happened after all the petitions and all the lies you were told? The crop was harvested in February last and instead of a shore crop of 5,000 maunds you found an according to grade. excess crop of 8,000 maunds. You were quick to realize what this meant, Consumption annually is only 6,000 to 7,000 maunds, so you knew the brokers would pick and choose and take what ganja they wished at Rs. 40 a maund and less. Some of you told me that when the broker was done with you would not get Rs. 20 a maund for your crop. certainly would not have got more than Rs. 40. Further one-eighth of the crop would not be bought, and so one man in every eight of you had to look forward to total loss.

It was no wonder then that you turned eagerly to the society and that those who had not joined already eagerly came forward to join in April, when the society paid you in ready cash, without a single pice being taken as a bribe, an average of Rs. 66 a maund and promised you a bonus in December. If you had sold to brokers, some would have sold in April, some in May, some in June, some not even yet, and some would never sell at all. The Society paid every one in April and promised a bonus to all in December.

The society gave you an average of Rs. 66 per maund in April. The brokers would not have given you Rs. 40. On your 8,000 maunds then the society saved for you over two lakes of rupees, even assuming that the brokers would have bought the whole crop two lakes of rupees, even assuming that the brokers would have bought the whole crop from you and taken no illegal charges from you. In addition to this extra two lakes which the society paid out to you in April last, it has now about 5 lakes of rupees in profits to divide among you and for your good. Thus over 7 lakes in all have been taken from the middlemen and brokers for your benefit in one year. Think of it. The sale-price of the whole crop at the minimum price at which Government wishes it to be sold to consumers is about 10, lakes of rupees, and out of this at the best Ra 3 20 000 would to consumers is about 10; lakhs of rupees, and out of this at the best Rs. 3,20,000 would have gone to you and over 7 lakhs to the middlemen. The society has already paid you over 5‡ lakhs and there are now over 5 lakhs of profits for distribution, and you are here to decide how it will be distributed.

You propose to put Rs. 75,000 to reserve fund, a very wise provision. reserves of your society strong and many things will become easier for the society. propose to distribute a bonus of Rs. 25 per maund to each member for the ganja bought by the society. This will take Rs. 2,00,000. You propose to put Rs. 1,00,000 to meet the charges which in your contract with Government you undertook to meet if called on. Government has not yet asked you to pay, but, even if it does, a lakh a year is a cheap rate for the monopoly which Government has given you. You are allotting nearly Rs. 40,000 for charitable, public purposes and you are paying a dividend of 12; per cent. on the shares which the members have taken up in the society. You are giving a bonus of a month's pay to your staff and placing about Rs. 30,000 to be expended on land and build-

month's pay to your stall and placing about Rs. 30,000 to be expended on land and buildings this year and Rs. 40,000 to a fund for equalizing prices in future years.

These are the figures of your profits as they stand But there is much more.— When the disastrous flood swept over this area in August last what happened? The members of this society did not go crying to Government for charity. They had Rs. 70,000 of this society did not go crying to Government for charity. They had Rs. 70,000 of this society did not go crying to Government for charity. They had Rs. 70,000 of this society have the look of the property of the savings of their own in Postal Cash Certificates, which they were able to draw upon on the savings of their own in Postal Cash Certificates, which they were able to draw upon on the rainy day. The society bought 1,000 maunds of rice and gave it to those who wanted it, and now while all around you on every side people are borrowing to rebuild their fallen houses you are getting 2 lakhs of rupees among less than 3,900 of you, which will help you to rebuild your homes. If you must borrow, you have set up co-operative banks in your villages with a Central Bank at Naogaon, all financed by your own society with your own money, and you can borrow at reasonable rates from these in the certainty that any profits made will be used for your own benefit. What would have happened in the floods if you had no society? You would have come begging of the brokers to buy your ganja at any price; you would have sold it for Rs. 10 a maund, so great would your need have been, and you would have borrowed at the old usurious rates and gone crying with the rest of the countryside to Government. Instead, you have realized "The glorious privilege" of being independent."

Your society now is more prosperous than any in India. Indeed I doubt if there is a co-operative society in the world that can show better figures for the last year in proportion to the extent of business done. Co-operation has, I hope, taken root amongst you. You have learned that by combining and by each man sacrificing his chance of making a little more than his neighbour, every man has made more than he could have possibly made under the old system. Your organization is the right kind founded on initial sacrifice in the trust of a greater reward all round. You have paid up in shares about Rs. 30,000, and only those who are cultivators of the crop have taken shares. You have formed already a Captral Cooperative Rank and about 40 million banks and a control. formed already a Central Co-operative Bank and about 40 village banks and you are

daily forming new banks in other villages inside and outside the ganja mahals.

Your proposed distribution of the amount allotted for charity is an example for all India. You are sending Rs. 1,000 to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for the fund for the sailors who kept the shores of India inviolate in the great war. You are putting Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Rajshahi to add a ward to the Naogaon Hospital. You are giving a certain amount to improve the roads in the ganja mahals. You are building and equipping a model dispensary in the ganja mahals. You are giving a donation to the High English School and another to the Middle English School giving a donation to the High English School and another to the Aiddle English School in the mahals and you are appointing a committee and putting them in finance to enable them to build and equip and staff ten primary schools for the free education of your children and yourselves, and you have provided a small fund to meet any emergency such as occurred in the flood this year. These are acts of good citizenship which augur well for the administration of this area when self-government is given to you. You have decided to spend your money on these purposes not at the prompting of officials or others but straight from your own hearts. The schools, the roads, the dispensary, the war charities, etc., have all been suggested by members of the society themselves as objects to which money might be devoted. I congratulate you most heartily upon your decisions.

But for the flood which disorganized everything you would have had a large co-operative store here now and you could have kept the profiteer in his place. Unfortunately, just when this project was about to materialize, the flood came and compelled you to postpone it, but I hope ere long to see the store registered and working. I hope, you to postpone it, but I hope ere long to see the store registered and working. I hope, too, to see you combining to sell your other crops, your jute, your sugarcane, your paddy, and I am confident that from such combinations you will be equally astounded to find what profits the middlemen have been taking away from you. In ganja you have found from one year's work that the middlemen got \{\frac{2}{3}}\ of the market value of the crop and you, who rent the land and toil to grow the crop, got \{\frac{1}{3}}\ of the value. You may not find such monstrous injustice in regard to the other crops, but you may find the distribution of the profit of those crops to be unfair enough to make it well worth your while to combine for sale.

Already Naogaon has become the centre of co-operation, the co-operative capital of North Bengal. I look forward to seeing it within a few years a hive of co-operative industry of all sorts. I want to see you handling and marketing all your crops as you have done with ganja I want to see you, if in debt at all—agriculturists must inevitably be in debt at certain times of the year—in debt only to yourselves. I am sure I shall not be

disappointed.

Before I finish speaking to you I think it due to you to tell you how your society has saved the co-operative movement in Bengal from collapse. This can now be made public though it was in the interests of the movement to keep it undisclosed hitherto. You know that before the price of jute rose, the cultivators of Bengal were in a very bad way. Last May and June and July the outlook was the blackest we ever experienced. This was but natural, considering everything. Even in Europe until July the clouds hung heavily over the allied peoples. In June last the state of affairs was so bad that we hourly expected to hear of the collapse of one or two central banks, and if even one central bank collapsed there would have been a fatal run on all. The banks which were in danger turned to the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Federation for salvation. The Federation drew on every pice of its credit and still the clouds showed no signs of breaking. Despair had almost come upon us but your society saved us. The Federation had lent you two lakhs of rupees in April. In May you began to repay and in July you were pouring funds into the Federation at a rate that made it possible to meet all demands and carry the central banks over the crisis till the jute crop came in. In other parts of India and of the world Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Banks had to resort to Government for assistance at different times during the war. Bengal was saved from this by your society. This disclosure may now be made, because the Federation and the central banks are out of the valley and again rising to the crest of prosperity. There is no demand which could be made upon them to-day that they could not instantly meet, but they owe all this to you.

APPENDIX I (c).

Note by the Registrar on the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, Rajshahi District.

The committee of the society have just decided to open a banking department to organise, finance and control co-operative credit societies in the ganja mahals, in which area there are at present 41 societies, with a working capital of over half a lakh of rupees. These will all be taken over, and it is expected that about 20 more such societies will be organised and affiliated to the society.

Industrial department.

Industrial department.

provide with raw materials and market the finished products of co-operative societies of artizans, chiefly weavers, within a radius of 10 miles of Naogaon. Within this area, partly in Bogra district and partly in Naogaon, there are numerous villages of weavers, the chief centre being at Raninagar. About half a dozen societies have already been formed, and weavers from all parts of the area are daily asking for the formation of fresh societies. It will be remembered that this area was affected by the floods last year. The existing societies have been at work for a very short time, some of them only for a few weeks. They have secured contracts from some hospitals in Calcutta for the manufacture of bandage cloth and have already supplied some thousands of yards of this cloth. They have also put a very good quality of duster on the market and have found a ready sale for it. They have also woven about 1,000 saris and dhooties for the ganja society, which has just distributed them free to poor people in the ganja mahals. The weaving inspector of Rajshshi Division has spent a considerable time with these weavers, has convinced them of the advantages of flyshuttle looms, has introduced these looms to them and has considerably improved the quality of the material manufactured. Altogether I shall not be surprised if there are 40 or 50 co-operative industrial societies in this area within the next 12 months. These industrial societies will require a financially strong organisation behind them to provide raw materials and to take contracts and market the finished goods. The gan'a society expects to be able to undertake this work and make a profit out of it for the industrial societies.

Another new department which it has been decided to open is a cattle insurance department for ganja cultivators who are members of the society. For this purpose the society is engaging a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Applications for the post have been received and have been sent to me with the request that I should select the officer. There are something under 3,000 members who can avail themselves of this insurance scheme, and assuming that they insure 5,000 animals for an average of Rs. 30 each (the policy will be issued for two-third of the value set upon the animal by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and the insurance sub-committee), the whole risk of the society will be 1½ lakhs of rupees. Even if a

calamity should sweep away all the cattle in one year the total risk of the society would be only 1 lakhs of rupees, less premia paid and the value of the hides. The society could afford even this risk, and in a calamity of the nature assumed it would be only right that the society should come to the aid of its members. As the idea is new, however, it is likely that not more than 500 cattle will be insured to begin with, and the society will then without undertaking undue risk have an opportunity of collecting actuarial data to enable it to adjust premia, so that when all the members begin to avail themselves of the calculations the society will be in a will be insured to be society will be insured to be society. scheme the society will be in a position to protect itself against serious loss.

A year age a suggestion was made to open a store department in the society to supply members with the necessaries of life and to market the agricultural produce of such members as wished to sell their produce co-operatively. Owing to the floods last year, which made it difficult to raise share capital, the project was postponed. The members are, however, most eager to open this new department, and with the steady rise of prices of food-grains, mustard oil, kerosine oil and the sustained high price of cloth, their desire for this new development has considerably increased. They realise that had the stores been opened last year they would probably have already saved thousands of rupees themselves and made considerable profits for the society.

Some time ago I sent you a note on my proposal to the society to start an agricultural farm to improve ganja cultivation and agriculture gener-

ally in the area of the society and to provide members Farm. with improved reliable seeds and demonstrate the advantages of good manures, irrigation. etc. Copies of that note were sent to the Hon'ble Member, the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, the Excise Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Collector of Rajshahi, the Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon and the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajshahi Division. The comments on the proposal have all been favourable. On the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture the area for the proposed farm has been reduced from 200 bighas to 90 bighas and, as desired by the Commissioner of Rajshahi, cattle farming will not be undertaken at present. The committee of the society have accepted the proposal, and are recommending the general meeting to put it into force. Government will be asked to depute an officer of the Agricultural Department to foreign service with the society to superintend the working of the farm, and the Director of Agriculture will be freely consulted for detailed advice. It is contemplated to establish on the farm a practical school for children of members of the society, and to grant scholarships to the children selected for this practical agricultural training. It is also probable that demonstration plots will be cultivated by the society in different parts of the ganja mahals.

The society has already obtained the land and arranged to build the first of the three dispensaries it intends to endow. As these become ready Assistant Surgeons will be engaged for them and free medical attendance will be provided for the families of members. There will be a sanita-

tion sub-committee of the society to see to the proper working of the dispensaries.

There is an education committee at present for the proper expenditure of the amounts sanctioned by the society for educational purposes, the opening of a number of primary schools, so that free Education. primary education will be available for all the children of members of the society, and the endowment of a Middle English and High English School in the ganja mahals. Doubtless too the technical officers, agricultural, medical, veterinary, etc., of the society will be expected to give public lectures on their respective subjects in the villages from time to time,

In addition considerable sums have been spent on outside charities by the society, e.g., Outside charities.

Rs. 5,000 on the Naogaon Hospital, Rs. 1,000 on a school in Naogaon and some thousands of rupees on the distribution of rice and cloth to the poor, and it is expected that a share of the profits will annually be distributed in this way.

The society has voted Rs. 1,500 for expenditure on

roads in the ganja mahals. It will now be clear that far greater developments have taken place than the most sanguine anticipated when the society was started, and that further great developments will take place in the near future. So important has the society become in the administration of the district that the Collector has suggested that the Chairman of the society should be the Collector of Rajshahi and not the Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon, who should, however, be Vice-Chairman. The society has agreed to this proposal. The Collector and Subdivisional Officer, however, have not the necessary time to devote to the details of the society, and I have therefore suggested to the committee that they should ask Government for the services of a Deputy Collector to be a whole-time servant of the society, their Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The committee have told me that this proposal was one which they themselves wished to make. They have accordingly passed a resolution asking Government for the services of a Deputy Collector. They are prepared to pay up to Rs, 1,000 a month for such services. It will be seen from this letter that the Deputy Chairman will have sufficient time to occupy him in attending to the details of the working of the society, and a perusal of the revised by laws which I have desired at the request of the committee will show that as an by-laws, which I have drafted at the request of the committee, will show that as an executive officer the Deputy Chairman is not likely to have much leisure time. Any spare time that he may have will be profitably occupied in introducing new forms of co-operative activity in the area.

APPENDIX I (d).

Extract from the 1920-21 report of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited.

From the balance sheet it will appear that the society has made a net profit of Rs. 2,50,665-4-5. It should be mentioned here that Rs. 53,193-4 which has since been drawn from several funds of the society, created from its previous profits as pointed out by the Auditor, should be re-imbursed to such funds, and Rs. 1,044-12 should go to adjust the advance payment of charities made by us in anticipation of sanction. Thus a balance of Rs. 1,96,417-4-5 is left, which being supplemented by the previous year's undistributed profits amounting to Rs. 3,714-2-11, may be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	Δ.	P.
To reserve fund under special sanction of Government	25,000	0	0
" price equalization fund	3,000	0	0
" payment of dividend at 121 per cent	3,670	6	3
" payment of bonus at Rs. 30 per maund to members			
and at Rs. 15 to non-members	1,37,550	7	6
, building fund	15,000	0	0
, education	9,000	0	0
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, for de-			
velopment of co-operative movement in Bengal	1,000	0	0
" recoupment of the stolen cash balance	3,550	0	0
" other charities	1,500	0	0
" carry forward	860	9	7
Total amount available for distribution	2,00,131	7	4

APPENDIX J.

The Training of Primary School Teachers.

No. 294, dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1915.

From-THE HON'BLE MR. W. W. HORNELL, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the training of elementary teachers for primary vernacular schools for boys in the Presidency of Bengal. This subject is complicated by the fact that in Eastern and in Western Bengal two different systems of training have been in existence from the date of the partition. The amalgamation of these systems on a single improved basis has now become a matter of urgency and importance; and it is this problem which I would present to Government now with all its connected details.

2. In Western Bengal the system of training elementary teachers for vernacular schools has developed out of that designed by Sir Alexander Pedler and presented by him to Government in the year 1902 after the Education Conference held at Simla in the previous year. His system continued to be slightly modified and improved up to the time of Sir Archdale Earle's Directorship in the year 1906, when a complete revision of the guru-training schools of the Province was undertaken. At that time the arrangement was that there were two schools in every subdivision, each imparting a two years' course of instruction to 16 gurus. The total recurring cost of each centre-amounted to Rs. 166 per mensem, distributed as follows:—

Head teacher	•••		•••		18
Second "	***	***		***	10
Third "		***		***	8
Sixteen stipends	from Rs. 5-10	a month	e ••• 55 %	•••	125 average.
Contingencies		•••		•••	5
Lance I de la companie		and the second	Total	96.00	166

From the year 1906 increased grants from the Government of India were liberally given; and an effort was made to put into effect the scheme of training as outlined by Sir Archdale Earle. Type-plans were prepared to facilitate the provision both in old and in new schools of suitable accommodation. An attempt, which ended in failure, was made to build departmentally; and finally the Public Works Department were entrusted with the work and were asked to take on to their books the buildings which had been up to date constructed under the supervision of the Education Department, Since the inauguration of Sir Archdale Earle's scheme a sum of Rs. 3,90,000 has been spent on the construction and repairs of guru-training schools in Western Bengal and

the total recurring charges all round amounted in the financial year 1912-13 to Rs. 1,09,575. The programme for the year 1913-14 included Rs. 75,000 for the establishment of six new buildings and Rs. 1,00,000 for the repair of existing schools. As usual building rates have increased and the most recent estimates for a guru-training school in Western Bengal amount to a sum intermediate between 13 and 15 thousand rupees. This apart, the present system of training elementary school teachers in Western Bengal is identical with that designed by Sir Archdale Earle; and though certain sums have been spent on repairing old and constructing new buildings, no effort has been made so far to improve the system of instruction.

3. An examination of the existing schools of Western Bengal and their condition

reveals the following facts:

(1) Throughout the Western Bengal area there are 78 guru-training schools on a sanctioned recurring scale of Rs. 166 a month.

(2) Of these 15 possess accommodation of the earliest type instituted by Sir Alexander Pedler; and 16 possess hired accommodation. We must conclude then that 31 of the total number of schools are housed in the crudest

(3) Forty-seven schools have accommodation on Sir Archdale Earle's plan, and of these 31 have entirely new buildings and 16 have buildings partly new and partly old.

In the future, therefore, a large programme of capital expenditure has to be faced, if it is decided to complete the scheme of 1906. The number of new schools to be established would be in round numbers 30 at Rs. 15,000 each, giving a total of Rs. 4,50,000. The number of old institutions to be improved would be about 20; and this work would cost at least one lakh. The completion of this work would establish in Western Bengal a large number of respectably-housed institutions on Sir Archdale Earle's plan for guru-training schools. As I have pointed out above it would in no sense modify

or improve the system of instruction.

- 4. Such, in brief outline, is the condition of affairs in Western Bengal. The partition found in the eastern area of Bengal 39 training schools on a scale of Rs. 83 month, each instructing ten students throughout a course of two years, as sanctioned by Government in December of the year 1905. In other words at this time in Eastern Bengal Sir Alexander Pedler's system was in vogue, and his system had just reached that stage of improvement or modification which Sir Archdale Earle found in 1906 in Western Bengal and which he refashioned in the manner described in paragraph 2 of this letter. It is clear that, under a new régime, this system would develop on independent lines. It is unnecessary to trace the development in detail; and a resumé of the existing position will suffice for the present purpose. The main points of difference between the Fastern and Western Boyest Constitution acheels have the Eastern and Western Bengal Guru-training schools have been summarised in the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's note on Primary Education as follows :-
 - (1) There is one instead of two training schools in each subdivision as in Western Bengal.
 - (2) The training school has 20 instead of 16 students.
 - (3) There are two instead of three teachers.

Clearly, then, the Education Department of Eastern Bengal did not adopt Sir Archdale Earle's scheme of 1906. As will be shown later a much more drastic reformation of the guru-training school system was designed in 1908; but this could not be made operative at once, and even at the present time the system of Eastern Bengal is generally as described above. Both the existing system in Eastern and in Western Bengal belong in fact to the old order.

5. It is now a matter of common knowledge that our guru-training schools are not able to do what is required of them if there is to be any real expansion and improvement of the primary school system. Criticism of the existing system has for years been concen-

trated upon two main defects-

- (a) The incompetence of the guru-instructor in charge of the training school.—This man receives Rs. 18 a month as salary and his qualifications cover the middle vernacular course with a period of instruction in a vernacular training school. It is unnecessary to state that such a man cannot be in the nature of things an instructor of intending or existing teachers. He is little, if at all, better educated than his students and he has no idea of what class-teaching or school organization means.
- (b) The inferiority of the guru.—These men are brought unwilling from their schools to be trained. The stipends awarded them, Rs. 7 per month, barely meet the cost of existence: and their pay on leaving the training school though, as the result of a successful training course, it is now slightly enhanced, is still in most cases not a living wage.

It is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon these facts which speak for themselves. The existing guru-training school system stands condemned alike in its working and results; and I am convinced that to go forward with the expansion of such a system, or with its perpetuation on anything but a radically altered basis, is to apply our new Imperial revenues to the endowment and expansion of incompetence.

6. The truth of this conclusion seems to have been realized by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1908, when a completely new scheme for the training of primary school teachers was put before the consideration of the Government of India. This scheme, as evolved in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May 1908, marks an entirely new departure in the history of vernacular education in Bengal and as such it must be given here in detail. As sanctioned, the new scheme was as follows :-

- (1) A training school for each subdivision, ordinarily at headquarters. This would mean about 40 schools in all throughout the area of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Province.
- (2) Buildings to be provided as an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 including hostels and a school garden.
- (3) The Head Master to be either an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service, or an officer of the new service, of vernacular teachers proposed in the "secondary education scheme", with an allowance of Rs. 20.
- The Head Master to have two assistants in the Vernacular Teachers Service. (5) The monthly cost of each school (excluding stipends) was calculated in accordance with the following alternatives :-

(i) One Subordinate Educational Service officer Two Vernacular Service officers Menials and contingencies	Rs. 96 60 44	(ii) Three Vernacular Service officers Allowance for Head Master Menials and contingencies	90 20 40
Total	200	Total	150

(6) Each school to accommodate 40 pupils.(7) Stipends to be at the rate of Rs. 7 for existing and Rs. 6 for intending teachers. The course for existing teachers to extend over one year: for new candidates two years, except in the case of those who had read the middle vernacular course, for whom one year.

7. These details speak for themselves. The essential value of this scheme centres in the conception of an improved staff for Guru-training schools. It does not matter that the new vernacular cadre does not exist at present, nor does it matter that rates for buildings and for stipends must be revised and increased. The essential point is that it has been recognized that in staffing these training schools we must find the best and not a makeshift staff. This fact, along with the existence of Imperial grants making possible a substantial allowance for gurus in training will enable us to formulate a generous scheme of instruction for vernacular masters.

8. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam anticipated the inauguration of its new system of training elementary schoolmasters both on the side of recurring and capital expenditure. As regards the first, nothing had been done prior to the recent redistribution of areas; but as regards the second, considerable progress had been made. In Eastern Bengal, ten new gurn schools, on the improved plan of Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, have been completed and ten more have been initiated. These new schools are now ready for the improved staff on the proposed higher rates of pay. In Eastern areas, therefore, all that remains to be done is to put into effect the proposals already made. In Western areas, we have to consider the advisability of adopting the Eastern system. In Eastern Bengal, the problem is simple. All that we have to do is to replace a cheaply-constructed and badly-staffed training school by one well built and properly equipped. Each subdivision has a single school at present and this arrangement will continue, the new school providing accommodation for double the existing numbers or 40 students in all. In Western Bengal, the problem of our future action is more complicated. We have to consider the possibility of amalgamating two badly-equipped training schools, of establishing one central school in their place and of providing elsewhere for such of the instructional staff of the old schools as are incapable of meeting the higher demands of the new institutions. It will be observed that I am assuming throughout the marked superiority of the Eastern Bengal scheme of training as outlined in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May 1908; and that I am prepared to accept the main features of this scheme as the basis of an amalgamated system for the training of gurus in the whole Presidency of Bengal.

The main features .- I would describe these main features as follows :-

(a) The idea of a single central institution in each subdivision.

(b) The foundation of higher rates of pay for a superior staff and of increased stipends for the gurus.

(c) The creation of a modern type of building well adapted to the needs of a training school.

I shall discuss each of these points in turn and at the same time consider how they

affect the present position of affairs in Western Bengal.

The idea of a single central institution in each subdivision was inherent in Sir Archdale Earle's scheme, when in 1906 he objected to the peripatetic type of school designed by Sir Alexander Pedler. This type of school belonged to a period when the idea of training was as little understood as the efforts to realize it were rudimentary. Moreover, it was intended at the cutset, and probably with considerable wisdom, that as little inconvenience as possible should be given to the gurn. This was essential in view little inconvenience as possible should be given to the guru. This was essential in view of the fact that maintenance allowances were of the most meagre kind and a school had of necessity to be placed where the expenses of the guru would be at a minimum; in other words, the school had to be put at his very doors. The provision of good school buildings with adaptate hortel expenses of the guru would be at a minimum; in other words, the school had to be put at his very doors. with adequate hostel accommodation, and the provision also of a stipend which will cover at least the cost of living away from their own homes, will make it possible to congregate the gurus in reasonable numbers, and to bring them under sound discipline and a thorough course of instruction. A good staff, with gurus well housed in modern buildings placed at accessible headquarters, will make possible regular inspection. It is not practicable to have a host of remote, isolated and indifferently-conducted training schools put under any system of inspection worth the name. It is my intention to put all the new schools under a system of expert and regular visitation by such officers as Principals of our secondary training colleges; but, first of all, I must secure new schools on a new foundation. At present there exists nothing which superior inspecting officers could with advantage visit or criticise.

11. To what extent is it possible to realize the idea of a single central school in each subdivision in Western Bengal? In 16 subdivisions, buildings on Sir Archdale Earle's plan exist for all Guru-training schools. As will be shown later, this plan scarcely plan exist for all Guru-training schools. But we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible meets the new system. meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make an possible use of these buildings in the meantime. In 13 subdivisions, one out of the two guru schools existent therein has a building of the new (Sir Archdale Earle's) type. In ten subdivisions, there are no schools of this kind, accommodation being of the most primitive character. It is clear then that I am scarcely in a position to recommend to Government any immediate or detailed building programme for these subdivisions with their diverse types of schools. All that I suggest in the meantime is that the principle of centralization should be accepted, and that a careful census of building needs in each l'cality should be prepared. Wherever possible, existing buildings should be utilized and wherever necessary an entirely new structure should be recommended. General and wherever necessary an entirely new structure should be recommended. General approval of this arrangement will clear the way for further action. Government will be addressed separately whenever a building scheme comes up and will thus be able to assess the merits of each individual case. I may say here that there will be no waste of existing buildings, good or bad. Any one of our existing guru schools could be handed over readily to a District Board as an upper primary school, should it be decided to

abandon it for the more special purposes of training.

12. The improved staff proposed for the Eastern Bengal training school of the type outlined in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May, 1908, has not yet been appointed in any one institution except at the Jalpaiguri Guru-training school (vide my letter No. 741, dated 12th November 1915, and Government letter No. 552, dated 3rd February 1915). Increased rates of pay for this staff, and enhanced stipends for the gurus in training, make up the greater portion of the new recurring expenditure now required. I shall deal first with the staff. As already pointed out, the Eastern Bengal proposals arranged two alternative scales of expenditure, viz., at the rate, respectively, of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 a month, as Subordinate or Vernacular service officers were appointed (vide paragraph 44 month, Nathan's report on the primary education of boys). I propose to advocate the adoption of the higher scale, but in this connection I would point out that the creation of the new posts required in the Subordinate Educational Service will involve the maximum scale of expenditure which is stated below and not the scale noted in paragraph 6 (5) (i) above which is incorrect-

hich is incorrect—					Rs.
Average pay of Subordinate	Educational	Service	1225 ATTO	•••	126
Two vernacular teachers on	Rs. 30 each	***		•••	60
Menials and contingencies	grant of the	***	•••		
The second secon			Total	0.00 (230
Constitution of the second second second second					many set

13. The selection as head of a Guru-training school of a capable Subordinate Educational Service officer, with a pedagogic training on B. T. or L. T. lines will provide a man superior to any member of any purely vernacular service, which exists or might a man superior to any member of any purely vernacular service, which exists or might a man superior to any member of any purely verhacular service, which exists or might be established. Moreover, there is already a considerable number of these men available for immediate appointment. The scale of Rs. 230 will admit of the additional appointment of two vernacular masters on Rs. 30 each. This pay will suffice for the present. Sanction to this arrangement should be given at the earliest possible date as there are new schools already in existence in Eastern Bengal for whom the superior staff has to be provided. One obvious difficulty arises in any discussion of these new proposals. The existing staffs of our present Gurn-training schools have to be provided elsewhere. In Western Bengal there are three guru instructors in each school, while in Eastern Bengal there are two. In the majority of cases, as I have already shown, these men are altogether misplaced. It will probably be possible to provide the majority of them with posts

in the lower primary schools which are now being established by the District Boards. This will involve the removal of these men from the service of Government, but it is a step, which so far as I can see, cannot be avoided. In certain cases the head instructors may be retained in the new institutions as vernacular masters. The problem is essentially one for Inspectors to solve locally, as each new Guru-training school, with its improved

staff, comes into existence.

14. The question of the amount of stipend to be given to gurus in training is of the utmost importance. The first thing to be done is to make these men contented with their lot, whether in their pathsalas or in the training schools. Without such contentment primary education will make no progress at all. The Eastern Bengal scheme suggested Rs. 7 for teachers and Rs. 6 for new candidates. Prices and rates of pay have risen since 1908, and my own observation, backed by the testimony of Inspectors, goes to show that a stipend of not less than Rs. 10 is required. I would go further also and abolish the distinction between the guru in training and the man who has not been a teacher but who comes to be trained for the profession of a school master. My reason is that by this means we shall attract a better type of student to the training school, and be more likely to retain his services on the completion of his course. If there is to be any expansion or improvement of primary education, it is to this type of student that we shall have in the future to look more and more for the staffing of our primary schools. It is a distinct advantage that a student who proposes to go through a course of training should have had some previous teaching experience, but the present system of forcing men of mature years and domestic responsibilities into training classes cannot be productive of really satisfactory results. The question of the importance of providing a more attractive scale of stipends has already been dealt with in this office letter No. 56T., dated 7th August 1914, and agreeably to the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 581T.—G., dated 26th October 1914. I have given effect to the increased rate of stipends to gurus in training out of the allotment of Rs. 77,360, included in the Imperial recurring assignment of Rs 3,65,000 for elementary education.

15. As regards buildings, little need be set forth in this draft at any length, as a reference to the appended plans and estimates will show the type of school house I desire to have introduced into the Presidency. Existing plans in Western Bengal have been evolved from the type design of Sir Archdale Earle and cost nearly Rs. 15,000. These do not meet with my approval. They have been designed on the lines of an extended upper primary school with little or no consideration of the pedagogic needs of a training school, nor has the question of adjacent land for drill and garden work been considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's designs in Eastern Bengal are of a practical and useful kind. These I have submitted to the Public Works Department, and that department has kindly furnished me with revised drawings as shown in the Appendix. These I propose now to adopt at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 per school. Ten schools have been already built on

Mr. Sharp's design.

16. The type-plan is merely intended to give a general model and a rough idea of expenditure. It may be necessary to include in some localities quarters for the Head Master. In individual cases therefore some modification in the type-plan may be necessary but it will not materially affect the total capital cost which may be roughly estimated at Rs. 25,000.

17. Such then, in main outline are the features of the scheme of training I propose to adopt for the Presidency of Bengal. It remains to show what the present and ultimate cost of this scheme will be and the sources from which the necessary expenditure may be found. In assessing the expenditure the following facts should be remembered :-

(1) The higher scale of the Eastern Bengal proposals should be accepted, namely Rs. 230 per month.

(2) There is to be one training school for each subdivision and the school is to contain 40 students.

(3) The buildings should cost Rs. 25,000 approximately.
(4) The stipends for all students should be at the rate of Rs. 10 a month each.

(5) The course for all students (new comers will have passed the middle vernacular) should be of one year's duration. In this respect I accept the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan set forth in his note on primary education in Bengal.

18. On the basis of these data, then, I would present the following figures :-New buildings .- It may be assumed that the cost of each building on the type-plan, now recommended for adoption, will amount to Rs. 25,000 (approximate) and that the new schools of Western, as well as of Eastern Bengal, will be built on the lines of this type-plan-

(1) There are ten subdivisions in Western Bengal in which there are no buildings at all. Therefore the provision of buildings in accordance with the type-plan will amount to Rs. 2,50,000 or (10 x 25,000).

(2) With regard to the 13 subdivisions which have one school under Sir Archdale Earle's scheme and one of the original foundation, it is proposed to develop the former into a new Guru-training school of the central type and even-tually to abolish the guru-training school of the original type. It is esti-mated that the cost of giving effect to this proposal will amount approximately to Rs. 1,00,000.

(3) There are 30 subdivisions in Eastern Bengal which have not been provided with schools. The estimated cost of this provision would be Rs. 7,50,000 $(30 \times 25,000)$.

I am excluding for the present those 16 subdivisions of Western Bengal, each of which has two schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type, as we shall be able probably to utilize these buildings. We are faced then with a possible expenditure for the above three items of Rs. 11,00,000 and as the result of the Imperial allotments placed at our disposal, a fair portion of this programme has already been undertaken.

19. New rates of pay and stipends.—For the introduction of the higher rates of pay for improved staff in all existing schools, assuming the capacity-of all schools to accommodate such a staff the expenditure would be as follows:

accommodate such a staff, the expenditure would be as follows:--

... 78×230×12 Rs. 3,25,689. Western Bengal ... 40 × 230 × 12 Eastern Bengal

If the principle of centralization be accepted in Western Bengal, this figure would be reduced by $40 \times 230 \times 12$ or Rs. 1.10,400, giving a total annual expenditure of about Rs. 2,20,800. The immediate problem to consider is the provision of this improved Rs. 2,20,800 now ready in Eastern Bengal and in such schools of Western Bengal as are capable of being conducted on the new system. are capable of being conducted on the new system.

The annual cost of this provision may be estimated as follows:-

(i) There are ten subdivisions in Eastern Bengal in which new schools have been built. The annual cost of staffing these schools will be Rs. 27,600

(ii) There are 16 subdivisions in Western Bengal, each containing two schools of the Sir Archdale Earle's type. The 32 schools in the above 16 subdivisions will have to be maintained on the basis of the improved staff now suggested, for some time to come at any rate. The annual cost of staffing these schools will be Rs. $88.320 (16 \times 2 \times 12 \times 230)$.

(iii) There are 13 subdivisions in Western Bengal, each of which has one school

of the Sir Archdale Earle's type. The annual cost of staffing these schools

will be Rs. 35,880 $(13 \times 12 \times 230)$.

The total annual cost on the above estimate would be Rs. 1,51,800.

20. The present expenditure on staffing the above Guru-training schools is Rs. 27,000. The annual additional cost, therefore, of introducing the increased rates of pay into all the schools referred to above will be Rs. 1,24,800 in round figures. I regard the introduction of the increased rates of pay as most desirable; and while the whole scheme, as detailed above, cannot be put into immediate effect, it is necessary that I should have general sanction, within the limits suggested, to staff with superior officers such schools

as have been newly constructed or are capable of working on the new lines.

21. The proposals set forth above will involve the creation of 55 posts in the Subordinate Educational Service immediately (vide this office letter No. 56 T., dated 7th August 1914) and 80 posts in all ultimately, and these posts should be distributed among the various grades in such a way that the grading in the service may not be impaired. In view, however, of what is stated in paragraph 2 of Government order No. 433, dated the 26th February 1915. I would proceed a print to grading the service may not be impaired. In view, nowever, of what is stated in paragraph 2 of Government order No. 435, dated the 26th February 1915, I would propose, owing to present financial conditions, that for the present 55 posts should be created in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in order that something may be done at once to place the training Educational Service, in order that something may be done at once to place the training of primary school teachers on a more satisfactory basis. The extra cost involved is $(55 \times 12 \times 50)$ Rs. 33,000 and the total yearly expenditure on staff $(55 \times 12 \times 154)$ will then amount to Rs. 1,01,640. The present budget provision is Rs. 48,480, and the additional amount required annually is, therefore, Rs. 53,160. This amount can easily be met out of the allotment of Rs. 83,520, sanctioned in Government order No. 481 T.—G., dated the 26th October 1914. The question of the ultimate cost may meanwhile be held in abeyance, as on the restoration of normal financial conditions Government will have to be addressed separately with regard to the grading of the service, and I shall on this occasion include proposals in regard to the remaining posts. on this occasion include proposals in regard to the remaining posts.

22. Stipends.—As regards stipends, the total annual cost will be ultimately as follows :-Rs.

... 78×16×10×12 1,49,760 Western Bengal ... 40 × 40 × 10 × 12 1,92,000) 1,92,000 (After centralization $40 \times 40 \times 10 \times 12$ Eastern Bengal ...

The adoption of the enhanced rate of stipends thus involves a total annual cost of Rs. 3,84,000. But even the existing training school accommodation is not at present fully utilized; the whole of this annual expenditure cannot, therefore, be regarded as immediately distely required.

In terms of Government order No. 481 T .- G., stipends have been uniformly erhanced to Rs. 10 per month each. For our present purposes the extra allotment of Rs. 77,360 will amply meet the situation. Ultimately, if all our proposed schools receive their maximum number of students, our present budget provision of Rs. 1,90,000 will have to be doubled.

24. The above figures show the ultimate cost of this scheme; they do not represent an expenditure that need be regarded as immediate. This expenditure, however, is amply justified by the fact that our present system of training is not only deplorably ineffective in itself, it is also so limited in scope that it cannot produce within a reasonable period any substantial effect on the number of untrained pandits who are now working. Facts and figures are of interest here. The returns of 1912-13 in Eastern Bengal give an outturn of 420 trained gurus from existing old type schools; and while the figure for Western Bengal is 350. This gives a total of 770. The number of untrained teachers is in all 28,896. It appears, then, that our existing system so far as it aims at training existing teachers would take about 40 years to complete its task. This situation is made the more deplorable because our present system is failing hopelessly to train the pandits in any real or effective sense. By adopting the system set forth in this letter the work of training these pandits who are still untrained should be accomplished in about nine years and the pandits will be much better trained.

25. I would request then that sanction be given to the arrangements now proposed

which in summary are as follows:-

(a) to build in central places of subdivisions a single training school of the type shown in the accompanying plan, accommodating 40 students; to proceed at once with this task (as is being done in Eastern Bengal) as funds permit and with the money already at my disposal;

(b) to make the course of instruction of one year's duration; and to treat teachers and intending teachers alike, raising their monthly stipend at ones to Rs. 10.

The recurring grants at my disposal have made this possible;

(c) to appoint a staff of the type already described and to spend on recurring charges for each school, exclusive of stipends, an average monthly amount of Rs. 154 for the present and Rs. 230 ultimately. This proposal should be sanctioned at an early date, as schools of the new type are already in existence.

26. The erection of new buildings, and the appointment and remuneration of the superior staff will take place as occasion demands and as funds permit; but there is sufficient money at my disposal to give considerable effect to any scheme which Government may sanction. For convenience of reference a complete statement of the cost involved under the actual heads of expenditure is contained in the Appendix to this letter.

Appendix A to letter No. 294, dated 16th April 1915,

Financial Statement.

I .- Non-recurring or Capital charges.

		Ks.
Western Pengal1	For ten subdivisions at present without any schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type	2,50,000
	For 13 subdivisions. Improvement of existing schools	1,00,000
Eastern Bengal.—3.	For 30 subdivisions not provided with schools	7,50,000
	Total	11,00,000

This leaves out of account 16 subdivisions of Western Bengal each with two schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type. It will take many years before really suitable buildings are ready for all these guru schools and the increased recurring charges consequent upon new buildings with improved staff and the full number of stipends must of necessity fall upon the renewed generosity of the Government of India.

II .- Recurring expenditure

HEADS OF EXCENDETURE.	Ultimate cost.	Immediate.	Provincial allot- ment badget provision.	Imperial allotment fG. O. No. 481 TG., dated 26th October 1914). How the excess charge immediately involved is to be met.
The state of the s	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Staff including menial establishment and con-	2,20,800	1,01,640	48,480	83,520
tingencies. Stipends	3,84,000	2,67,360	1,90,000	77,360

The whole of this annual expenditure will not be required for some time to come as the accommodation in the Western Bengal schools is limited, while only ten schools in Eastern Bengal of the improved type are ready.

III.—Details of menial establishment including contingencies.

		Rs.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	One mali-chaukidar at Rs. 10 per mensem One peon at Rs. 7 per mensem One sweeper at Rs. 7 per mensem Library and apparatus Miscellaneous, including hot-weather charges gardening ments and seeds, repair of furniture and taxes	10 7 7 5 imple 15
	Total	44

Appendix B to letter No. 294, dated 16th April 1915.

Statement of the present number of Guru-training schools.

Distri	uet.		Number of subdivisions.	Number of Guru-training schools.	REMARKS.
	Division.		The second secon		
Calcutta				1	
24-Parganas	•••		5	9	
Nadia			5	10	
Murshidabad			4	8	
Jessore		·	5	.10	
Khulna			3	6	
	Total	4135	22	44	
4	•		15:03:33		
Burdwa	n Division.				
Burdwan			-4	8	
Birbhum	•••		2	4	
Bankura			2	4 -	
Midnapore			4	- 8	
Hooghly			3	6	One school has been recently abolished, so there are now
Howrah			. 2	4	five schools.
	Total		17	. 34	
Dacco	Division.				
Dacca		٠, ٠,	. 4	- 4	This excludes the Guru-training classes attached to the Dacca
Mymensingh			. 5	5	Normal School.
Faridpur			. 4	3	It is not proposed to add to the present number.
Bakarganj	· · ·		. 4	10 4 14	
	Total		17	16	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1493

A DI	STRICT.		Number of subdivisions,	Number of Guru-training schools.	BRMARES.
Chittago	ng Division.			Property series	A
Chittagong			2	2	
Tippera		٠	3	3	
Noakhali '			2	2	There is a special training class attached to the Rangamati High English School in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
	Total		7	7	
Rajshah	i Division.				
Rajshahi		***	3	3	
Dinajpur	4	Ç	3	3.	
Jalpaiguri	•		2	1	One has been abolished as not
Rangpur			~ 4 ·	3	required. There is a project for a com-
Bogra			1	1	Normal School at Rangpur.
Pabna	•••		2	2	
Malda			1	1	
Darjeeling	•		3	1	There is a special Mission Training School at Kalim pong.
	Total		- 19	15	

Total number of schools in Western Bengal 78
Ditto ditto Eastern do. ... 38

The total number of centralized Guru-training schools for the Presidency may be estimated at 80 in round numbers.

APPEN

Tabulation of Existing Conditions

			Por	ULATION.		1	MUN	TION,		PRESE	NT PERC	ENTAGES TES ON.	PRIM	UMBER ARY BO EPARTN	ROOLS	4
Serial No.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Area in aquare miles.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. of Rate- payers.	Total value of rateable holdings	in of p	otal nual come ersons ited.	Holdi	ngs.	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
1	2	3	•		8	1	. 8		9	10	0.	11	13	13	14	-
1 2 8 4 5 6 7	PRESIDENCY DIVISION. (24-PARGANAS.) Cosdpore Chitpur Manicktola Garden Resch Tollygange South Suburbau Budge Budge Rajpur	3-24 3-59 44 6 13-25 6 8-1	30,793 31,735 27,665 11,183 17,683 11,529 6,762	17,385 22,029 17,680 7,250 13,850 6,453 5,845	48,178 53,767 45,295 18,433 31,533 17,982 11,607	6,148 8,105 4,403 8,300 7,000 2,322 2,428		17 06 36 60 65 00 6,	Rs.	777777	r cent.	Varying from annas 10 to lie. 1.	27 35 14 11 16 8		6 4/ 5 2 5	37 50 19 15 21 10 16
8 9	Titagarh Barrackpore	1.75 3.75	\$1,225 4,364	13.946 2.668	45,171 7,082	1,622	5,33,3 51.6	10 2	44.6 0		5 p. e.	At 19 annas	136		8	7 84
	Total for 24-Pargan- as District.		171,939	107,059	278,998	4,345	1				r cent.	-	- 1		12	28 26
10 11 12	Jessore	76 6 45 4*04	11,767 14,302 5,404 7,983	11,708 11,841 3,507 5,013	26,143 8,911 12,996	6.661 1,678 1,958	1,97,	107	5,89,500	74 12	**	t per cent.	10	4	79	19 17 274
13	Total for the Presi- sidency Division.	-	211.395	139,128	350,528	\$1,222	-		***		-					
14 10	BURDWAN DIVI-	8-j 8-j	20,527 4,907	15,394 4,224	135,921 9,131	8,75 1,82		118	 Not vailable.	7.0	er cent.	At variou rates on the amount of income.	8 0	26 10	7 3	83 13
) i	Midnapore	6	19,155 17,577 15,817 99,904	11,302 15,163 13,099 57,590	23,457 32,740 28,916 157,494	7,87	0 1.01 8 5,67	653	8,75,090	70000	,, ,,	Re. 1-8 p.c	,	22 24 20 60	7 23 14 29	29 47 34 122 278
11	Total for the division	-	170,887	116,779	287,659	49,83	13	-		-						
•	DACCA DIVISION. Dacca	6	63,091	45,460	108,561	12,10	1.70	,000		Var (L	nd 5 per nt. (W.) ious rates .) per cent			58	17	76
	Mymensingh		13,469	6,391	19,85	3 3,6	14 8	,440	5,13,76	0 76	per cent per cent a)			12	•	1
	pg Faridpur	. 54	8,011	7 5,114	13,18	1 2,3	00 Z	2,840	11.27,20	o 74 (C	per cent).) rious rate	12 annas ; cent.	ж	13	7	1
	23 Barisal	- 76	15,48	8 6,985	22,47	73 5,1	3,3	3,600	25,69,70	10 64	and 74 period (L.) and 5 period (W.	cent.	per	21	•	,
600			100.04	8 63,956	164,00	08 21,	382		***		***			104	35	1
	Total for the division CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
	The Property of the second sec	54	13,76 9,66 11,67	3,69	5 12,7	17 1.	809 3	68,000 33,440 17,066	7,18,4	- 6		12 annas	p-e-	22 11 19	9 4 13	
	26 Brahmanberia Total for the distri	ot	34.41		-	-	565				per cen	la		11	26	
	27 Noakhali	MARKET PROPERTY.	72 4.34	86 2.64 79 9,98				05,440 51,799		7		24.5		105	10	
	28 Chittagong Total for the divisi	-	57.6	etter e administration of	5 93.4	179 16	.061	***	1 7					STANCE OF		
	RAJSHAHI DIVI- BION.			57 10,34		ACCUPATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		41,600 63,120		6 3	per cet	At var	lous	15 17	•	
	30 Dinajpur	- 3 - 8	71 7.2 10.5 63 5.3	99 4.11 09 5.9: 99 3.8:	80 11.4 20 16.4 24 9.1	429 5 112 3 274 2	,931 3 ,979 1845	,90,880 ,49,583 42,800 54,600	20.80. 3 48. 5 14.40.	600 3 520 3 600 3	and 74	p-e. 10 annas	p.0.	12 14 9 16 13	4 5 8 4	
	34 Pabra 35 Malds	24	7,6	197 6,6	25 34.	322	3,365	26, 18	7 9,00	000	74			96	31	
	Total for the divi	1103)	Address Comm		makes complete state	market Springs	,853			SOURCE DE	***	10 844		709	260	1

DIX K.

NOW AT	ER OF CHI F SCHOOL MARY STA	IN THE	Estimated number of boys		EXPENI	DITURE FO	R BOYS' S	ноога.			Expendi	TURE P	OR GIRLS	' schools	
Boys.*	Girls.	Total.	(6-11) in Munici- pality,	Government.	Muni- cipal.	Fees.	Contri- butions.	Total	Cost per boy per aunum.	Govern- ment.	Muni-	Foes,	Contri- butions.	Total.	Cost pe
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	. 48	29	30
				Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	R4.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rse	Rs,
1,313 4,532 1,170 581 1,066 474 667	408 563 336 134 292 82 917	1.811 2,095 1,506 715 1,358 556 884	4v619 4,760 4,180 1,677 2,652 1,729 864	1,340 1,104 804 550 228 492 326	3,828 3,516 1,404 854 792 1,06# 291	4,303 3,074 3,204 2,028 5,508 2,190 3,298	780 1,400 2,340 48 1,080 304 456	19,251 9,094 7,752 3,480 7,608 4,050 4,371	7-8 6- 6-6 6- 7-1 8-5 6-5	1,046 434 3,502 300 966 120 112	984 1,560 456 240 336 348 42	266 162 120 130 13* 36 24	5,914 59 1,620 132 835	2,362 2,156 7,992 749 3,060 636 1,013	4' 3'9 23' 5' 10' -7'
521 225	99	521 324	4,683 654	1.002	1,209	1,05g 531	60	3,329 1,056	6:4 4:7	240	108		-	ž L	_
7,549	2,231	9,770	25,788	6,179	13,150	25,194	6,468	50,991		6.700	4,074	936	7,824	1,596	16
840 963 524 \$62	626 531 216 144	1,466 1,494 740 706	1,765 2,145 810 1,197	3,711 529 2,627 3,692	536 663 448 456	5,524 5,387 2,992 2,888	1,389 2,161 1 046	11,160 8,740 6,047 7,982	13·3 g 11·5 14·2	2,959 1,632 2,097 564	\$64 336 276 372	364 748 323 132	5,882 3,186 105	9,769 5,892 3,801	15 11 28
10,438	3,738	14,176	31,705	16,538	15,253	41,985	11,064	84,940		13,972	5,623	2,493	17,117	39,204	8'
1,187 516	301 142	1.438 658	3,079 736	3.288 1,464	1,014 264	7,188 3,492	1,620	13,140 5,280	11°5 10°2	1,152 1,884	192 168	240 240	3,948 216	5,532 2,508	18
1,063 1,159 1,230 5,548	346 642 637 1,208	1,409 1,801 1,867 7,056	1,823 2,636 2,372 14,985	4,872 3,595 6,330 2,809	537 1,112 873 6,631	6,213 6,706 10,912 43,011	1,188 366 1,160 1,418	12.810 11,779 19.275 53.869	12- 10-1 15-6 9-7	1,860 4,892 3,282 3,878	84 611 680 2,136	116 690 793 3,096	1,902 2,284 4,099 3,208	3.902 8,477 8,854 12,318	11 13 14
10,653	3,576	14.229	25,631	22,358	10,461	77,522	5,812	1,16,153		16,948	3,871	5,175	15,657	41,851	
4,290	1,246	5,536	9,463	6,996	2,664	29,640	3,324	42,624	9.9	16,740	1,392	4,460	1,500	24.192	14.
944	390	73.264	2,119	1.979	598	11,990	1,646	16.913	17-1	10,384	\$46	1,019	1,501	13,430	41
688	810	998	1,202	2,893	380	8,797	252	7,252	10°6	1,636	318	524	265	2,743	8
810	453	1,263	2,393	2.025	670	5.023	4,081	11,799	14.9	2,106	\$08	1,444	3,234	7,002	15
6,782	2,329	2,061	13.107	13,893	4,319	50,380	9,303	77,888	=	30,846	2,564	7,547	6,500	47,457	-
1,152 689 686	396 163 396	1,548 871 1,309	2,055 1,253 1,760	3,514 1,016 1,396	558 536 510	7,530 5,207 3,995	1.198 300 1,160	12,800 7,063 7,061	11°1 10°2 7°9	7,040 779 808	268 901 168	987 - 918 279	276 230 744	8,571 9,128 1,992	11. 53
2,727	901	3,628	4,164	5,925	1,604	16,732	2,664	26,426		8,627	1,337	1,477	1,550	12.691	- 6
1,770	117- 391	8.151	9,816	3,784 11,200	163 1,046	- 3.287 8,771	1,027	7.939 39,944	15·3 12·9	3,132 10,575	114 420	342 1,162	308 875	3,696 13,032	3*
4.969	1,399	6,368	8,034	20,910	3,718	28,790	2,691	57,109		22,334	1,871	2,981	2.433	28,619	
883 792	318 188	1,911	1.908	6,787 2,064	976 2,149	9,917 5,738	1,101	11,431 10,482	13	2,558 2,178	378 358	361 887	2,666 736	6,163	187 22
486 704 497 809 577	98 141 235 434 199	\$84 845 662 1,236 776	1,003 1,876 793 1,508 1,181	-648 2,892 1,311 1,702 1,781	702 636 680 542 513	2,480 7,006 1,378 5,184 2,148	264 2,688 114 24 312	4,034 13,279 3,483 7,489 4,784	8·3 18·8 8·1 9·2 8·2	110 2.700 1.680 199 716	100 420 510 262 198	790 254 534 213	384 138 396 1 995	728 4.224 8.582 1,391	# 95 11 3
4,601	1,023	6,224	9,599	17,185	5,798	26.001	5,024	54.908		10,136	2.256	3,685	5,415	21,492	21
37,393	19,664	\$0,058	90,696	90,984	39,542	2,25,078	34,894	3,90,998		94,286	16.184	21,881	47,122	1,79,423	

Includes boys in primary departments of secondary schools, maktabs, tols, etc. The grand total for primary schools alone is 16,761.

APPENDIX L(a).

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 Municipalities, shewing Capital and Recurring cost.

							1						EX	PENDI	TURE.					
		Nu	MBER O	г Воноо	LS HOL	DING.	Nu	mber			CAPIT	PALo				RE	CURRI	NG.		
rial No.	Name of Muni- cipality.	300 boys.	200 boys-	100 boys.	50 boys.	Tota!	Be	ot oys.	Site.	Buil	iding.	Equip		tal.	Staff w menia continu cius, e	ds, gen-	Repair	g.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9		10	11		12	- 13	1	14		15	
1 9945678	24-PARGANAS. PRESIDENCY DIVISION. Cossipore-Chit- pore. Manictola — Garden Reach — Tollyganj — South Subarban Budge-Budge — Rajpur — Titragar — Barrackpore — Barrackpore	=	 (a)	1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2		1	9 8 5 6 6 5 6 3	2,500 1,500 1,100 800 1,203 750 750 750 800	Ra. 1,73,80 94,40 3,66 6,00 10,56 8,90 3,60 8,10	0 1	Rs. 1,25,000° 25,056 20,600 24,000 28,900 16,000 21,000 10,500 7,500	5 3, 2, 3 1 2 1	700 1. 160 400 800 800 109 650 750	Rs. 06,300 95,100 37,350 32,400 42,900 23,900 15,250 9,250	1 1	Rs. 5,200 9,600 1,600 9,200 12,500 6,800 8,000 8,900 04,800	6 2 1 1 5 1	3. 250 3.270 3.10 4.680 2.088 1.260 1.470 1.700 525 5.552	10,	870 910 880 880 888 060 470 600 525
	Total for the	1	8 1	3 . 1	1	1	53	10,000	2,96.9		3,58,400	- 20	,660							
10	Krishnagore		,	: -	1 -	MINEST MINEST CONTRACT	4	1.000	5,9	00	29.000 30,000 8,000		1,000 1,000	39,90 39,50 9,50	0	10.400 9,400 4,600		2,200 1,940 -600 750	11 5	,600 ,340 ,200 ,500
11 19 33	Berhampore Jessore Khulna Total for the Division.		12	18	29	3	72	600 600 13,1 00	3,12,	100	10,00	0	1,500	7,87,46	-	5,800		31,943	-	5,043
14 16 17 19 11	BURDWAN DI- VISION. Burdwan Birbhau (Surl) Bankura Midnspore Hooghly Howrah		4 1 2 1 3 11	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 4		5 3 7 5 6 17	1,300 600 1,300 9,400 4,100	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		32.56 12.56 32.54 32.00 24.00 2.03.00 3.36.5	00 00 00 00 00	6,500 2,500 3,910 2,700 3,601 12,300	49,0 16,0 47,9 38,6 4,02,8 5,93,2	00 00 00 00 00	13,200 \$,200 14,000 9,800 12,8% 42,200		2.600 1,000 2,340 2,160 1,800 13,400 23,300	1 1 1	5 800 6,200 6,340 11,960 14,600 55,600
1502 F. Jan	1 Mymensinga	s. =	8 3	- 1	1	- 1	12 5 3 7	3,20 1,08 60 70	10	0,000 1,000 150 5,000	1,60,0 22,1 12.0 18,0	000	16,000 3,500 1,200 3,000	13.	000 000 350 000	32.80 10.80 4.20 7.80	10	11,200 1,700 840 1,400		44.00 12.50 5.0 9.20
	Barisal Total		13			5	27	8,51	50 3	9,150	2, 12,	100	23,700	2,75	350	55,6	00	:5,140	-	70.7
	CHITTAGON DIVISION.	=		1 *	6 1 2		0.4.0		100	2,650 11,503 2,400	24	,500 ,000 ,500	1,950 2,400 3,200	37	,100 ,900 ,209	7,8 8,6 12,0	100	1,186 -1,686 1,98)	8,7 19.1 18.1
	Total for Tipp		2	6	9	2	19	2,5	800	16,550	9 64	,000	7,650	8	3,200	28.	200	4,84	0	23.
	District. Property of the pro	thin -	2	2 3 11	1 11	2	3 6	1,	500 300 600	3,100 3,800 23,450	M	2.000	1,20 3,90 12,75	1 6	0,300 9,700 8 200	18,	400 800 400	3,5) 8,83	0	4. 17. 53.
	RAJSHARI D SION. 24 Rampur Boal Consupur 1 Japaiguri 22 Rangour 22 Rangour 23 Bogra 24 Pabus 25 Malda 26 Dar peling 27 Kursson 27 Total	IVI-	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 7	\$ 0 2(a) 4 4 2(b) 21		11	6 1 7 3 8 6 9 4 4 4	4,970	11,250 1,800 800 1,900 4,200 2 000 200 2),360	1,	12,000 17,000 12,250 14,000 10,500 8,000 115,750 22,150	2,36 2,77 1,29 2,4 2,11 1,0 1,2 	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	36,520 31,500 31,500 14,250 27,600 20,309 13,550 7,250 51,060			11	\$80 \$80 \$80 \$30 \$70 \$80 \$89	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

⁽a) includes 1 school of 150 boys.

* Many boys in addition to these will continue to stend primary departments of secondary schools, maktabs, tols, etc.

KIOWA SCH

APPENDIX L(b).

APPENDIX

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 municipalities showing

						TOTAL	OAPITAL O	OST.				
	Name of municipality.	Number of school areas.	Badins of school areas.	Number of schools.	Total Number of boys to be accom- medatel.	Rovernment. 3	dunicipal.	Total.	IRRESPI	RECURRING CO SCTIVE OF LOA ROGRAMME.	N OR	innual ost per boy.
									Government.	Municipal.	Total.	
	,	, 3	•	5	6	7	8		10	11	19	13
	PRESIDENCY DIVI- SION.		Miles.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Es.	Th.	Rs.	Rs.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	DISTRICT. Cossipore-Chitpur Maniktala Garden Reach Tollygunge South Suburban Budge Budge Rajpur Titagarh	9 8 5 6 5 5	1, 1 A +	6 6 5 5	2,500 1,900 1,100 800 1,200 750 750	1,53,150 97,550 18,680 16,200 21,450 10,700 11,950 7,675 4,625	1,53,150 97,550 18,680 16,200 21,450 10,700 11,950 7,675 4,625	3,06,300 195,100 37,360 32,403 42,900 21,400 23,900 15,350 9,250	16,725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	16.725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,762	33,450 -25,870 13,910 10,880 14,688 -8,060 9,470 10,500 3,525	13'4
9	Barrackpore Total for 24-Parganas	.53	-	53	10,000	3,41,980	3,41,980	6,83,960	65,177	65,176	1,30,353	13.2
10 11 12	District. Krishnagar Berhampore Jessore	1	100000		1,000 900 600 600	19,950 19,750 4,750 7,300	19,950 19,750 4,750 7,300	39,900 39,000 9,500 14,600	5,670 2,600	6,300 5,670 2,600 3,275	12,600 11,340 5,206 6,550	12.6 12.6 13.0(a) 13.1(a)
13	Khulua Total for Presidency	71	-	71			3,93,780	7,87,460	83,022	83,021	1,66,043	18.1
14 15 16 17 18	Division. BURDWAN DIVISION Burdwan Birbhum (Suri) Bankura Midnapore Hooghly		1 7 8	- 1	1,300 3 600 7 1,300 6 1,200 7 4,100	8,000 25,950 19,350 19,400	24,500 8,000 27,930 19,350 19,400 2,01,400		3,160 8,170 8,170 8,5,980 7,300	3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300	15,800 6,200 16,340 11,960 14,600 55,600	12·2 12·4(a) 12·6 13·3 12·2 13·6
19	Total for Burdwal Division. DACCA DIVISION.	-	-		3 9,40	2,96,600	2,90,600				1,20,500	13.0
20 21 22 23	Dacca Mymensingh		2 3 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	1	3,20 5 1,05 3 60 7 70	0 15,000 6.675	1,03,000 35,000 6,675 13,000	30.00	0 6,25	6,250 0 2,329 6 4 600	19,500 5 040 9,700	11°9 12°6(a 13°1
	Total for Dacca Divisio	n 3	27		27 5.55	0 1,37,675	1,37,671	2,75,31	35.37	0 35,270	70,740	13-3
24 21 31	('handpur		9 4 6	1	9 90 4 80 6 1.10	18,900	18,95	0 37,9	00 5,14	10 5,140 0,990	8,780 10,280 13,980	12.0
	Total for Tipper		19		19 2.80	44,100	44.10	0 88,2	00 16.5	20 16,520	33,040	
21	Noukhali	_	3 6	1	2 5 6 1.2					55 8,656	17,810	0 13-3
	Total for Chittagor	e i	28		28 4.6	79,100	79,10	0 1,58,5	27,6	15 27,610	55,18	0 :3.0
22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	RAJSHAHI DIVISIO Bampur-Bealia Dinajper Jaipsiguri Hangpur Bogra Yabna (English Bass Darjeeling		6 7 3 6 3 4 4 4		6 8 7 4	90 18.75 90 7.12 93 13.89 96 10.15 90 6.77 70 3.62	0 15,72 5 7,15 0 12,9 0 10,11 5 6,7 5 2,6	50 81,4 25 14.3 00 97,5 50 20,75 12,25 7,	500 5.7 500 5.4 500 5.4 550 2.1 550 2.1	143 5.74 180 2,78 140 5.44 100 4.30 113 2,11 735 2,73	5 11,49 0 5,56 0 10,58 0 8,66 5 4,23 5 5,41	0 12.8 0 13.9 0 13.6 0 12.3 0 14.1 70 13.7
	Total for Rajsha Division.		33		202 37,1			200000		99.54		

(a) Cost per boy in the case of the municipalities named below has been arrived at by omitting the number of pupils to be accommodated in primary schools for which no cost has been included in the estimate—

					10 E	(Mission Bolso	-1					-	200	444	495	SHALL	150
udge-Bud	ge	(800)	(1988)	men.	833	(1 Practising	many makes	we and	1 Gares				***	ANA	200	359.7	200
MOTE	elem.	THE PARTY	men.	2.00	000	(1 Luctions	upper prime				444	***				***	100
huins		***	***	die	7000	Government			HE TO SEE			***	5000			-	100
ari	***	-	444	man.	46.3	(Practising o	pper primar		***	STATE OF				S		CITATO CHARL	200
arldpur			and the second		000	1 (Disto			252	100				-		1	254
omilla	***					3 (1 Ditto		and 2	M.1881011	Schools)					(1992) No.	233	10
osknaH	dea		and the same	-	200	1 (Ditto		to be t	movided	by Gove	LED TRIED		3-20-	Section 1	a needs		20
inageur					933	2 (1 Ditto		and 1	Lowery	rimary s	to the M	W COREN	Ju En	diam'r.	R COMO		100
abns	-	757003			CIO	1 6 Ditto	STORY OF BUILDING		***		MARK STATE	(MAR. 5.5)	M650	STATE OF	STATE OF THE		
Saids		SEZ-GON		1000	100	1 (Ditto		A 2000 NO. 10	244		See A	See St.	(AAC)	3000000000000000000000000000000000000	C#1500	Description of the last of the	20000

L (b).

method of financing by (1) Loan or (II) Programme,

	1. 199	D.	YEAR	FIRST Y							Crear	Dawn					3
1	ipali .	unicipal.				nmeut.	Gover		for	ted as a	If calcula	e per	calculatiat rate	nnual	Total.	unici-	Overn-
a.	ing. T	curring.	Rect	Capital.	Total.	urr-		Cap tal.	repay- ment.	On the annual brome of persons.	On holding.	Per annum.	Per opth.	uired		pal.	ment.
		97	Ì	26	25	24	İ	23	22	21 (8)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14 ,
		Rs.		Rs.	Hs.	ls.		He		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	. A. P.	Rs. I	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.
950 950 700 300 300 400 400 350 900	100	1,100	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13,950 12,950 5,700 4,200 6,400 2,600 3,400 2,250 1,900	13,950 13,950 5,700 4,200 6,400 2,000 3,460 3,350 1,200	.100	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13,1 13,1 5,7 4,3 6,4 2,1 3,- 1,1	40 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0 13 6 0 4 0	1.5 2.1 -9 2.7 2.5 -6 1.1 1.5	\$ 9 0 2 9 0 2 0 0 2 2 0 1 6 0 1 13 0 2 8 0 3 2 0 1 15 0	7 5 3 5 2 8 2 10 1 10 2 5 3 4 2 7	33,250 20,500 8,750 7,000 9,650) 4,190 5,900) 5,050 2,300	49,975 33,435 15,705 12,440 16,994 9,270 10,635 11,500 4,063	33,250 20,500 8,750 7,000 0,650 5,240 5,900 6,250 2,300	16,725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763
,550	,100	1,100	10	54,450	55,990	,100	io	54,				7	-	96,590	1,64,017	98,840	65,177
,000 ,000 ,325 ,450		=	00 35	3,000 1,000 2,331 1,450	3,000 1,000 2,325 1,450		90 25	3, 1, 5,	20 20 16	0 6 0	2°4 2°0 1°8 2°5	1 14 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 0	0 2 6 0 1 7 0 2 11 0 3 0	8.300 7,825 3,525 4,400	14,600 13,495 6,125 7,676	8,300 7,825 3,525 4,400	6,360 5,670 2,60) 3,275
.325			25	62,22	63,325	1,100	25	62,	-	***	-			.20,640	2,05,912	1,22,890	83,022
5,000 \$,500 6,200 4,550 6,500 2,400			00 00 50 00	6,00 2,50 6,20 4,55 6,50 29,40	6,009 3,500 6,200 4,550 6,590 29,400		00 00 00 50 60 60	5, 6, 4, 6	16 20 20 20 20 4	0 14 0	1'4 3'8 4'5 2'0 1'6	1 4 0 2 8 0 3 8 0 1 8 6 1 4 0 2 2 0	0 1 8 0 3 4 9 4 8 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 2 1	11,000 4,500 10,450 7,800 9,150 48,000	18,900 7,600 18,620 13,780 16,450 75,800	11,000 4,500 10,450 • 7,800 9,150 48,000	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 27,800
6,150			56	\$6.15	56,150		150	56		No.	22.000	T-1 (0000		90,900	1.51,150	90,900	60,250
5,500 6,230 1,735 1,125	-	=	150	5,00 6,25 1,75 1,15	11,500 6,250 1,723 1,135	-	500 250 725 125	6	4 2 1	0 3 6	1.8 1.9 1.0	2 8 0 2 2 0 1 8 0 1 12 0	0 3 4 0 2 10 0 2 0 0 2 4	30,000 7,600 3,503 5,800	52,000 13,660 6,020 10,400	20,000 7,600 3,500 5,800	22,200 6,250 2,520 4,600
4,100		-	100	14,10	20,600		600.	20	_	-	-			46,900	82,270	46,900	35,370
4,350 2,900 6,325		1.01	100	2.90	4,350 2,900 8,225	Ξ	350 900 225	Marie 1		0.0	2-1	4 13 6 8 15 0 2 7 0	0 2 5 0 5 3 0 3 3	5,600 7,000 8,550	9,990 12,140 15,540	-5,600 7,000 8,550	4,390 5,140 6,990
3,475			475	13.4	12,475	-	475	10		-		-	-	21,156	37,670	21,150	16,520
6,940		***	950	6,90	6,950	***	950	0		=			0 3 4	3,200	5.640 19,655	8,200 11,000	2,440 8,655
0.495	-	Tests	435	30,4	20,425	-	425	2		-			***	35,350	62,965	35,350	27,615
8,475 5,450 1,035 5,250 2,750 1,925 2,800	=	=		3.4 1.0 5.2 5.2 7.7 5.1,9 0 3.8	6,475 5,4:0 1,025 5,350 2,750 1,925 2,800		,475 ,450 ,025 ,250 ,750 ,025 ,900	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 6 9	0 4	3.0	9 3 0 9 5 1 3 0	0 2 1 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 5	8,435 7,350 3,850 6,700 (5)4,250 3,360 3,300	15,750 12,995 6,630 12,746 9,550 5,465 6,085	8,425 7,250 3,850 6,700 5,250 3,850 3,800	6,725 5,745 2,760 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,735
25,675	-	-	.675	5 26.6	25,673		.675			-			***	87,195	.67,963	38,196	29,840
19,675	1,100	1,10	575	1,78,	0 1,78,17	1,10	5,075	- 1	-		-	-		3,30,916	5,70,262	3,34,165	2,36,097

⁽b) The difference between columns 15 and 17 in the case of three municipalities is explained by the fact that the amount of cess is proposed to be supplemented by contributions from the existing municipal grant to boys' schools as shown below:

Name of municipality. Amount of contribution.

Rs.

Budge-Budge 1.050

Titagarh 1.000

Bogrs 1.000

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 Municipalities showing

1							CO PASSED S			COST OF THE	
i				SEC	OND YEAR.	and the second					THIRB
1	Name of municipality,		Government.		ey e ye.	Municipal		Printers		Government.	
Serial No.		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Grand Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.
	A 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30	31	32	33	34	85	36	37	38	39
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 24-PARGANAS	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs	Rs.
123446189	District. Cossipore-Chitpur Manicktala Garden Reach Tollygunge South Suburban Budge Budge Rajpur Titagarh Barrackpore	10,350 13,950 5,200 -5,700 5,550 3,800 3,450 3,025 2,725	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,100 2,100 2,100 1,100 1,700 600	11,850 15,450 6,700 6,800 7,650 4,900 4,550 4,725 3,325	10,350 13,950 5,200 5,700 5,550 3,800 3,450 3,025 2,725	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,100 2,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,700 600	11.850 15.450 6.700 6.800 7.650 4.900 4.550 4.725 3.325	93,700 30,900 13,400 13,600 15,300 9,800 9,100 9,450 6,650	19,950 13,950 3,550 2,150 6,050 2,150 3,375 2,400	2,000 3,000 2,000 2,800 3,600 2,200 2,300 3,200 1,\$00	22,950 16,950 6,550 4,950 9,650 4,350 5,675 5,600 1,500
	Total for 24-Parganas Pistrict.	53,750	12,200	65,950	\$3,750	12,200	65,950	1.31,900	53,576	34,600	78,175
10 11 72	Krishnagar Berhampore Jessore Khulus	6,750 1,500 2,425 1,450	1,200	7,850 2,100 3,625 1,918	6,750 1,500 2,425 1,450	1,100 600 1,200 468	7,850 2,100 3,625 1,918	15.760 4,200 7,250 3,836	7,200 7,500 2,800	2,600 1,700 2,600 936	9,800 9,200 2,600 3,736
13	Total for Presidency Division-	65.87		81,443	65,875	15,568	.81,443	1,62,885	71,075	32,436	1,03,411
34 16 16 17 18	BURDWAN DIVISION Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapore Hoogbly		0 1,100 0 1,500 0 1,100 0 2,100	7,000 5,600 7,700 8,300 7,450 21,500	5,500 4,500 6,200 7,200 5,350 28,500	1,100 1,500 1,100 2,100	7,000 5,500 7,700 8,300 7,450 31,500	11,200 15,400 16,600 14,900	3,300 4,550 4,450	3,100 3,000 2,600 3,800	8,500 2,100 6,300 7,150 8,250 35,400
19	Total for Burdwan			67,550	57.95	10,300	67,55	1,35,10	47,900	21,500	68,700
20 21 22 23	DACCA DIVISION. Daccs Mymensingh Faridpur	3,00	0 1,500 €00	21,000 4,500 5,550 8,030	3,00 4.95	0 1,500	21,00 # 4,50 # 5,55 6,00	0 9,000	0 5.76	2,400 2,100	24,000 8,150 2,100 4,550
	Total for Dacea Divi-	\$14 33.90	3,900	37,190	33,20	0 3,900	37,16	74.20	0 28.00		34,900
527	Chardpur	2.40	00 1,800 00 600	4,20 5,40 6,62	2,40	10 600	4.2 5.4 6,6	00 10,86	0 1,80 0 4,80	3,900 1,700	5,000 6,500 6,720
	Total for Tipper	11.7	25 4,500	16,22	5 11.7	25 4,500	16,2	25 82,41	9,8	8,700	18,22
:		MIRESONA WOOD, ICANORA	50 1,500	8,35	6.8	50 1,500	8.3	16.7	96 4.5	50 3,000	7,50
	Total for Chittagon Division.	g 18,5	75 6,000	24,57	\$ 18,5	76 6,000	94,5	49,1	50 14.0	75 11,700	25,77
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION RAMPUT-Boalia Dinajpur J lpalguri angpur 15 logra 7 Paboa Maids (English Baza	4,7 3,7 4,0 3,4 2,4 2,4	00 1,500 600 150 1,700 1,100	5.20 4.85 5.11 5.00 3.01	8,7 10 4.0 10 3,5 10 3,5 15 2.4	00 1,500 50 690 50 1,700 00 1,100 25 600 125 1,100	5.1 5.4 5.5 6 5.7 6 5.7	*****	1,8 100 2.0 100 3,4 360 3,1 350 2,4	150 2.70 150 1.70 160 2.80 160 2.60 125 1.20 2.73	3,71 6,2 6,1 0 8,6
			950 8,70	81,70	50 22,0	950 8,70		750 63,		776 17,83	5
	GRAND TOTAL	1,97			18 91,97.5	150 44,45	8 2,42.	418 4,84,	836 1,77,	125 93,77	1 2,70,0

L (b) continued.

method of financing by (I) Loan or (II) Programme.

BAR.						Po	OURTH YEAR	L-			Plyti	YEAR. (P.T.O.)
	Municipal.				Fovernment.			Municipal.	, element &		Gor	rernment.	
Capital.	Recurr-	Total,	Grand Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total,	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Grand Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47 %	48	49	50	, 51	52	- 53
Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ŗw	Ra	Rs.	· Rs.	Re.	Rs.
19,956 13,950 3,550 2,150 6,050 2,150 3,375 2,406	3,000 3,000 2,800 3,600 2,800 2,200 2,200 2,200 7,500	22,950 16,950 6,550 4,950 9,650 4,350 5,675 5,600 1,500	45,900 33,900 13,100 9,900 19,300 8,700 11,350 11,200 3,900	19,980 15,950 4,230 2,150 1,850 2,150 1,725	4.500 4.500 4.100 3.400 5.100 2.800 3.400 5.250 1.763	24.450 20.430 8.330 5.550 6.950 4.950 5.125 5.250 1.768	19,950 15,990 4,280 2,150 1,850 2,150 1,725	4,500 4,500 4,100 3,400 3,400 2,900 3,400 5,250 1,763	24,450 20,450 8,330 6,550 6,350 4,950 5,125 5,250 1,763	48,900 40,200 16,660 11,100 13,200 9,200 10,250 10,500 3,526	12,950 11,300 1,900 1,900	6,000 6,007 6,905 4,000 5,700 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	18,950 17,300 6,255 5,900 7,300 4,030 4,735 9,250 1,763
53,575	24,600	78,175	1,56,350	48,005	34,813	82,818	48,005	34,613	82,818	1,65,636	27,750	44,433	72,181
7,200 7,500 2,800	2,600 1,700 2,800 936	9,800 9,200 2,600 3,736	19,600 18,400 5,200 7,472	3,000 9,750 1,600	4,100 3,200 2,600 1,956	7,100 12,950 2,600 3,556	3,000 9,750 1,600	4,100 3,200 2,600 1,956	7,100 12,956 2,600 3,556	14,200 25,900 5,200 7,112	=======================================	\$.200 \$.670 2,600 2,561	\$.20 5,67 2,60 2,56
71,705	32,436	1,03,511	2,07,022	62,355	46,669	1,09.024	62,355	46,669	1,09,024	2,18,048	27,750	60,464	88,91
3,300 4,550 4,450 23,400	3,000 3,100 3,000 2,600 3,800 6,000	8,500 3,190 5,300 7,150 8,250 35,400	17,000 6,200 12,600 14,300 16,500 70,800	5,300 4,950 3,050 3,100 -23,950	4,500 3,100 4,100 5,700 5,300 9,000	10,900 3,100 9,050 6,750 8,400 34,950	5,500 4,950 3,0% 3,100 25,950	3,100 4,100 3,700 5,300	10,000 3,100 9,000 6,750 8,400 24,950	20,000 6,200 18,100 13,400 16,800 89,900	3,300	6,000 2,100 5,800 4,200 7,300 11,600	8,06 3,16 9,16 4,96 7,36 36,83
47,200	21,500	68,700	1,37,400	49,550	99,700	79,250	42,550	19,700	72,250	1,44,500	\$0,550	34,700	69,20
19.500 5,750 2,750	2,400 2,100	24,000 8,150 2,100 4,550		15,230	6,250 2,520	22,750 6,250 2,520 4,650		6,250 2,520	22,750 6,250 2,520 4,650	45,500 19,500 5,040 9,300		10,100 6,250 2,529 ,3,000	19,81 6,20 2,51 6,11
28,000	10,800	\$8,800	77,600	17,500	18,670	38,170	17,500	18,670	36,170	72,340	10,875	91,870	39,74
1,800 4,800 2,935	1,700	5,000 8,500 9,725	10,000 13,000 13,400	6,450		3,800 9,250 7,950	6,45		3,800 9,250 7,825	7,600 18,500 15,650	=	4,290 4,300 6,990	4,31 4,31 6,98
9.555	8,700	18,924	36,450	9,375	11,500	20,875	9,37	11,500	10,875	41,750		15,680	15,69
4,550	3.000	7,350	13,100	4,550	4,100	18,850	*,550	4,100	8,650	17,300	6,550	3 900	9.71
14,075	11,790	26,775	51,650	13,921	15,400	29,525	13.92	15,600	29,525	59,050	6,530	20,880	25,6
3,550 1,850 2,050 3,400 3,500 2,423	2,700 1,700 2,800 2,600 1,900 2,735	4,550 3,750 6,200 6,100 3,620	9,100 7,500 12,400 12,200 7,230 5,470	1,700	3,300 2,780	8,350 8,350 2,786 5,700 3,700 2,113 2,723	1.70	0 3,300 2,780	8,350 8,250 9,780 4,700 3,700 2,115 2,733	16,700 16,500 5,580 11,400 4,230 5,470		6,723 5,743 2,780 6,440 4,300 2,115 2,735	6.7 5.7 2.7 5,4 4.3 2.1 2.7
16,771	17,385	34,110	68,220	10,20	23,430	33,630	10,00	0 23,430	33,630	67,96	a	29,940	29,1
1,77,191	98,771	2,70.89	5,41,790	1,40,53	1,34.060	2,80,59	1.46.53	0 1,34,069	2,80,599	5,61,19	A 73.755	1.71.764	2,45

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 Municipalities showing

YEARLY COST OF THE SCHEME * SIXTH YEAR. FIFTH YEAR (cont.) Municipal. Government. Municipal. Grand Total Recurring. Total. Capital. Total. Recurring. Capital. Capital. Recurring. 62 61 59 57 56 Rs. Rs. Hs Rs. Rs. PRESIDENCY DIVI-Re. 54,900 46,100 13,910 10,880 14,688 8,060 9,470 10,500 3,526 27,450 23,050 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 27,450 23,050 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 24-Parganas District. 7,500 7,100 6,955 5,440 7,344 7,500 7,100 6,955 5,440 7,344 6,000 6,000 6,955 4,000 5,700 4,030 4,755 Cassipore-Chitpère Maniktola ... Garden Reach ... 4,039 4,725 5,250 1,763 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763 1,768 1,72,034 86,017 \$5,900 86,017 35,900 72,183 Total for 24-Parganas District-44,433 6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561 6,300 \$,670 2,600 2,561 10,400 11,340 5,200 5,122 6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561 5,200 5,670 2,600 2,561 1,02,148 2,06,296 67,248 1,03,148 35,900 67,248 35,900 1,76,428 60,464 88,214 Total for Presidency Division. 27,750 BURDWAN DIVI-7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 14,200 7,900 3,100 8,170 5,080 7,300 35,550 7,900 3,100 8,170 3,980 7,300 35,350 7,900 8,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 14,200 8,000 3,100 9,100 4,900 7,300 86,850 14 Bordwan 15 Birbhum (Suri) 16 Hankura 17 Midnapore 18 Hooghly 19 Howrah 6,000 2,100 5,800 4,900 7,300 11,600 2,000 3,300 21.350 78,700 B1.350 25,250 1,36,000 68,000 46,650 68,000 46,650 Total for Burdwan Division. 1,38,500 80,550 DACCA DIVISION. \$1,350 6,250 2,520 4,600 6,250 9,750 9,750 20 Dacos ... 21 Mymensingli 22 Paridpur ... 23 Barisal ... 1,125 34,720 24,970 9,750 34,720 24,970 9,750 21,870 32,745 65,490 10,875 Total for Dacca Divi-CHITTAGONG DIVI-TIPPERA DISTRICT. 4,390 5,140 6,990 4,890 5,140 6,990 4,390 5,140 6,990 4.890 5,140 6,990 4,390 4,300 6,990 24 Comila 25 Chandpar ... 26 Brahmanberia ... 16,520 83,040 16,520 16,520 16,520 Total for Tippera District. 31,860 16,680 15,660 17,400 8,700 6.300 6,300 8,700 2,400 2,400 19,600 4,200 9.750 4,550 \$6,440 25,220 22,820 2,400 40,860 2,400 22,620 95,430 \$0.880 4,050 Tetal for Chittagong RAJSHAHI DIVI-6,725 5,745 2,760 5,440 4,800 2,1152 2,735 6.725 5.745 2,780 5.440 4.300 2,115 2,735 6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,735 6,725 0,745 2,780 6,440 4,800 2,115 2,735 6,728 5,745 2,780 5,440 6,725 6,745 2,780 5,440 4,800 2,115 2,735 69,680 20,840 29,840 29,840 arek Total for Raisbahl Division. 29,840 29,840 49,080 5,21,856 2,60,928 1,01,528 2,00,928 69,400 1,91,528 69,400 73,725 1,71,754 2,45,479 GRAND TOTAL ...

L (b)—continued.

method of financing by (i) Loan or (ii) Programme.

THE P	ROGRAMME	IS ADOPTI	BD.						69				
		8	EVENTH Y	EAR.					Eigh	TH YEAR.		(P.	T.O.)
	Government.			Municipal.				Government.		M	Iunicipal.		
Sapital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total	Grand Total	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recur-	Total.	Grand Total.
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Re.
19,980	9,000 8,600 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	28,950 21,100 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	19,950	9,000 8,600 6,955 5,440 7,244 4,030 4,735 5,230 1,763	28,950 21,100 6,995 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,253 1,763	57,500 42,200 13,910 10,880 14,688 8,060 9,470 10,500 3,526	16,100	10,500 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	26,650 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,725 5,240 1,763	16,150	10,500 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	26,050 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	53,30 19,50 13,91 10,88 14,68 8,06 9,47 10,50 3,52
82,450	53,117	85,567	32,400	58,117	85,567	1,71,134	16,150	55,817	71,967	16,150	55,817	71,967	1,43,00
	6,300 5,670 2,690 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561		6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,861	12,600 11,340 5,200 5,122	=	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	=	6,800 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,800 2,561	12,60 11,34 5,20 5,12
32,450	70,248	1,02,698	32,450	70,948	1,02,698	2,05,396	16,150	72,948	89,098	16,150	72,048	89,098	1,78,19
16,350	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 16,200	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 32,050	16,350	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,200 16,300	7,000 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 32,650	15.800 6,200 16,340 11.960 14,600 65,209	18,550	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 18,400	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 36,950	18,550	7,966 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 18,400	7.500 3.160 8,170 5,980 7.300 36,950	15.86 6.26 16.24 11.96 14.66 73.96
16,350	48,750	65,100	16,350	48,750	65,100	1.30,290	19,550	50,850	69,400	18,550	\$0,850	69,400	1,28-80
7,000	13,100 6,250 2,500 4,600	20,100 6,250 2,520 4,600	7,000	18,100 6,250 2,520 4,600	20,100 6,230 2,320 4,600	40,200 12,500 5,040 9,200	7,000	14,200 6,250 2,520 4,600	21,200 6,280 2,520 4,600	7,000	14,200 6.250 2,520 4,600	21,200 6,250 2,520 4,600	42,46 12,56 5,0: 9,20
7,000	26,470	58,470	7,000	26,470	33,470	66,940	7,000	27,570	\$4,570	7,000	27,579	34,570	69,14
Ξ	4,390 5,140 6,990	4,390 5,140 6,990	=	4,390 8,146 6,990	4,390 5,140 6,990	8,780 10,280 13,980	***	4,390 5,140 6,990	4,390 5,146 6,990		4,390 5,140 6,990	4,390 5,140 6,390	8,78 10,28 13,56
	16,520	16,520	7-	18,520	16.020	33,040	-	16,520	16,520		16,120	16,520	33,04
	8,655	8,655		8,655	8,655	17,810		8,655	8,650	-	8,655	8,665	17,31
	26,175	25,175		25,175	98,175	50,350	-	25,376	25,175		25,175	25,175	50,35
1111111111	6,728 5,745 2,780 6,440 4,300 2,116 2,730	6.725 6.745 2.780 6.440 4.800 2.115 2.735		6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,735	6,725 3,745 2,780 3,440 4,300 2,115 2,735	13,450 11,490 5,500 10,880 8,600 4,230 5,470		6,728 6,748 2,780 6,440 4,300 2,118 2,723 	6,725 8,748 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,735		6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 9,115 2,735	6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,733	13,45 11,46 5,0 10,8 8,6 4,7 0,4
-	29,840	29,640	-	29,840	29,840	\$9,680	-	29,840	29,840				
55,800	2,00,493	2,56,283	45.804	2,00,483	2,86,263	6,12,366	41,700	2,08,388	2,48,063	41,700	2,06,383	2,49,083	4,90,

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 Municipalities showing

		A. Paris									TENTH
		4.			NINTH	YEAR.		1.4			
	Name of Municipality.	G	overnment.			Municipal.		Grand		Government.	- 2
		Oapital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.
1		79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
	PRESIDENCY DIVI-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	(24-PARGANAS DISTRICT). Cossipore-Chitpore Manicktola Garden Reach Tollygunge South Suburban Budge Budge Rajpur Titagarh	19,950	11,100 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,244 4,030 4,735 5,250	31,050 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763	19,950	11,100 9,800 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250	21,050 9,800 6,955 5,44(7,34 4,033 4,734 5,25(1,76)	19,60 13,91 10,88 14,68 8,06 9,47 10,50		16,725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,844 4,036 4,735 5,250 1,763	16,725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,250 1,763
9	Barrackpore Total for 24-Parganas	19,950	1,763	76,367	19,950	56,417	76,36	7 1,52,78	4	65,177	65.177
10 11 12	Krishnagar	Ξ	6,300 5,670 2,600	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561		6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,30 5,67 2,60 2,56	0 11,34	0	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561
13	Total for Presidency	19,950	73,548	93,498	19,950	73,548	93,49	1,86.9		82,308	82,30
14 15 16 17 18	Burdwan DIVI- SION. Burdwan	8.650	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 20,500	7,300		7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 20,500	8,1 5,9 7,3	00 6,2 70 16,3 80 11,4 00 14,6	00 40 60	7,90 3,10 8,17 5,98 7,30 27,80	3,10 8,17 5,98 7,30
19	Total for Burdwar		0 52,950	59,600	6.65	0 52,950	59,6	00 1,19,		60,25	0 = 50,2
. 20 21 22 23	Dacca		0 15,30 6,25 2,52 4,60	0 6,25 2,52	0	15,30 6,25 2,52 4,60	0 6,:	250 12, 520 5,	600 500 040	2,3	00 6,2 20 2,5 00 4,6
	Total for Dacca Divisio	n 7,00	28,67	35,67	7,00	28,67	0 35,	670 71,	340	35.3	70 35,1
22.00	5 Chandpur		4.31 5.11 6.91	10 5,1	40	4,31 5,1 6,9	10 5	140 10	.280	4.1 5., 6.1	40 5,
2	Total for Tippe	ra	16,5		20	16.5	20 16	,520 33	,040	16,	520 16.
			8,6	8,6	155	8.6	55	3,655			655 B
	Total for Chittago Division.		25,1	75 25,1	175	25,1	76 2	5,175 6	0,350	25,	175 25
	RAJSHAHI DIVISIO 29 Rampur Boalia 30 Dinajpur 31 Jalpaiguri 22 Rangpur 23 Bogra 24 Pabna 25 Maldah (English Baz 26 Darjeeling 27 Kurseong		5, 2, 5, 4, 2,	745 5, 780 2, 440 5, 300 4, 115 2,	725 745 746 780 440 300 115 735	5, 2, 5, 4, 2, 2,	745 780 440 300	5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,785	3,450 1,490 5,560 0,580 8,600 4,230 5,470	- 9	
	Total for Rajsi Division.	ahi	29	840 29	,840	29	,840	29,840	59,680		
	GRAND TOTAL	33	1,600 2,10	188 2,43	,783 31	3,600 2,10	,183 2,	43,783 4	87,566	2.3	2,948 2,1

L (b)—concluded.

method of financing by (I) Loan or (II) Programme.

R.							RATE O	F CESS.	
	Municipal.	ATT		Subsequent recurring cost	Annual cess	If calculated a		If calculated a on mufficipe	s a percentage
Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Grand Total.	to Government.	required.	Per month.	Per annum.	On holdings.	On the angua income of persons.
89	90	91	92	93 *	94	95	96	97	98
Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A.		.A. P
	16.723 12,936 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 6,250 1,763	16,725 12,935 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,230 1,763	33,450 25,870 13,910 10,880 14,688 8,660 9,470 10,500 3,526	18,725 12,933 6,955 5,440 7,344 4,030 4,735 5,230 1,763	22,000 15,600 7,000 5,550 7,350 4,240 4,800 5,250 1,900	4 11 2 7 2 2 2 3 1 5 1 10 2 8 3 4 2 2	# 11 1 15 1 10 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 2 8 1 10	10 16 7 21 19 4 	
	65,177	65,177	1,30,354	65,177	73,690	-	-		-
	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	12,670 11,340 5,200 5,122	6,300 5,670 2,600 2,561	6,500 6,000 2,600 2,600	2 0 1 3 2 1 1 10	1 8 0 15 - 1 9 1 6	1.8 1.6 1.3 1.5	= 3
-	82,308	82,308	1,64,616	82,308	91,390	-			-
	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 27,800	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,300 27,800	15,800 6,200 16,340 11,960 14,600 55,600	7,900 3,100 8,170 5,980 7,390, 27,800	7,900 3,500 8,250 6,000 7,320 33,000	1 3 2 7 3 8 1 6 1 4 2 0	0 15 1 15 2 12 1 2 1 0 1 8	1-0 3-0 3-5 1-5 1-3 -5	
h	60,250	60,250	. 1,20,500	60,250	65,970	-	11.00		- /
	22,000 6,250 2,520 4,600	22,000 6,250 2,520 4,600	44.000 12,500 5,040 9,200	22,900 6,250 2,520 4,600	22,000 6,250 2,600 4,600	2 8 2 4 1 6 1 11	2 0 1 12 1 2 1 7	1:3 1:2 1:6	7.9
-	85,370	35,370	70,740	35,370	35,450	<u> </u>	-		
=	- 4,390 - 5.140 - 6,990	4,390 5,140 6,990	8,780 10,280 12,980	4,390 5,140 6,990	4.400 5,200 7,000	1 II 3 10 3 8	1 7 2 14 2 0	1-7 1-6 3-7/	Ξ.
	16,520	16,520	33,040	16,520	16,600			-	-
=	8,655	8,655	17,310	8,655	8,650	, 3	ı n	1/2	=
	25,175	25,175	50,350	25,175	25,250		-		-
	6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,785	6,725 5,745 2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115 2,735	11,490 5,580 10,880 8,800 4,230	2,780 5,440 4,300 2,115	5,800 2,850 5,500 4,500 2,400	2 4 3 0 2 6 1 4 0 10	1 4 1 13 1 8 1 4 1 0 0 10 1 4	1'6 1'6 1'5 1'9 2'1	
	29,840	29,840	59,680	29,840	80,875	***	-		
	2.32,943	2.32,943	4,65,886	2,32,943	2.48,635	-	- T	-	-

APPENDIX M.

Tabulation of proposed conditions for 23 Union Board areas.

								EXPEN	DITUI	tE.		SE 50 3016		No.	OF SCH	oous.	
	No.	OF CHI	DREN.			CAPIFA	L La			R	ECURRI	NG.					
Name of the Union Board.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Site	Bui	lding-	Equip- meut.	Tota		Staff with menials, contingen cies, etc.	Renai	rs. T	otal.	Prima-ry.	Infant.	Total	
Part Control	,	3	4	5		6	7	1		9	10		u	19	13	14	
11			1				Rs.		Rs.	Re.	R		Rs.	Rs.			
HOOGHLY DISTRICT.						Rs.							2,550				8
THANA POLBA.	350	-	35	0		750	25	0	1,000	2,60			2,700	5			5
2. Akna	350	-	31	0		800	30	U	1,100	2,70	1		1,980				6
3. Rajhat	260	-	2	50		600	20		800	1,0			1,710			3	6.
4. Polbs	. 220		2	25		750	23	10	1,000	1.7			2,130			1	5
5. Gossin Malipara	. 27	5	2	75		300	21	10	530	2,1			2,250	1	5	i	6.
6. Harit	. 97	5	1	75 .	•	750		50	1,000				2,400		5	2	7
7. Amnan	30		cu coli	100	-	750		50	1,000				2.40		5	2	7
s. Sogandha	31	0		310	-	551) 2	00	750								
THANA SERAMPORE.				410	_	60	0 2	150	950	3,	000		3,00	0	5	2	7
p. Kualisani Bighati		10				45	0	150	600	1,	260		1,20	0	8		1
10. Pearsput	- '	80													, .		
THANA SINGUR.	4	20 -		520		1,30	00	500	1,80	0 3	840	"	3,8				
12. Balarambati	_ ,	500 -	- 1	500	-	1,2	50	450	1.70		600	-	3,6		8 .		
13. Anandanagor		\$60 -		560	-	. 6	50	\$50	1,20	10 1	,260		4.2				
14. Singur	-	410		410		. ,	00	250	1,2	50	,850	-	2,8				
15. Nasibpur	-	470	-	470	-	6	50	450	1.3		1,420	-	3,4	100	3	2	
16. Bara	-	360		360	-		100	150	. 5	50	2,460			-			
Total	6	755		5,755	-	11,0	550	1,900	16,5	50 4	2,810		42.	810	78	19	
DACCA DISTRICT.	-										2,700			700	1	!	
1. Zinzira	-	300	-	300	2,500	15,	000	*	17,1		2,850			850	4	1	
2. Subhadya	-	330		330	-	1,	300	200	- 1	500				-		-	
Total		639		630	2,500	16	300	200	19,	000	5,250	**		,540	•	1	
EBULNA DISTRICT.								625		125	2,280			1,780	5	4	
1. Baroli-Banks-Katipars		405	-	405	•		,500	625		129	2,160	-	1	2,160		3	
2. Bagerhat	-	\$70	-1	\$70	-		1,000	750		,750	2,880			2,680	6		
2. Tala	-	470	_	470						-			-	7,820	16	13	
Total	-	1,245	-	1,245			8,000	2,000	10	0,000	7,890	-					-
24-PARGANAS DISTRIC	7.																
1. Rejibpury	-}	320		220			500	200		700	2,046	***		2,040	2		
2. Malikbaria						-	-										
Total		320		220		1	500	200		700	2.04	0		2,040	,	•	1

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE RECRUITMENT, PAY, PEN-SION, ETC., OF THE FACTORY INSPECTION STAFF IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Commerce.

CALCUTTA, THE 8TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 2481-Com.

In this Department resolution No. 4052-Com., dated 22nd November 1920, the Governor in Council published for general information the decision of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the recruitment, pay, pension, etc., of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Inspectors of Factories in the Presidency of Bengal, but added that the question of the pay of the Factory Inspectors was under further consideration. The Governor in Council is now able to announce that the pay of Inspectors of Factories has been fixed at Rs. 500—50—1,000 a month, with an efficiency bar at Rs. 700, and not at Rs. 300—50—800 per mensem as previously announced.

By order of the Governor in Council.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,

			POPULATION	ACCORDING TO CENSUE OF 1911.	1911.	REGISTERED.	KKD									-		1		1	1
					-		1	-	-							Total	Total, all causes.		Total of corresponding week	rrespondi	ag week
Palametek	No.	Towns.				Number	Sauth					Dysen-	tespira-	-	Other	N	Number.		of the	previous y	eal.
	1		Male.	Yemale.	Total.	(excluding still- births).	number regis- tered.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Plague.	Fevers, b	diarrhosa.	tory	Injuries	causes.	Male.	Pemale.	Total	Male.	Female,	Total.
aloutta	-	1 Caloutta	607,674	288,393	190,968	280	97	72	-	-	530	42	930	6	223	300	194	464	311	212	523
sausol Mining	61,	Arans	161,680	147,540	309,220	185	, I	25			39	10	23°	-	69	85	81	166		,1	1
ment.	er,	ment.	114,829	64,560	179,389	52	-	13	-	; 1	34	13	=		23	47	49	96	80	4	124
lowran		Dacca	63,091	45,460	108,551	52	:	1	.y(!	!	19	.0	10	-	91	28	18	46	24	20	#
	10	Maniktala	31,735	22,032	53,767	=	1	-		:	-		8	; .	6			20	12	7	19
24-Parganas		Bhatpara	34,739	15,675	50,414		:	-	ı	i			1	-4. i	1	-	1		10	9 .	=

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.B.C.S., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

> CALCUTTA; The 8th July 1921.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in Bonded Warehouses and affoat on the river Hooghly on the 30th day of June 1921 and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 30th June 1921.

				TRANSACT 16TH	TIONS DURING TO THE 30TH	JUNE 1921, INC	FROM THE LUSIVE.
Description of salt.	In Sulkea Govern- ment golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship- board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consump- tion and for inland bonder warehouses.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jnited Kingdom— Liverpool and other Panga salt,	40,890	19,056	59,946	39,860	19,979	29,300	17,250
Other European countries— Spanish salt Hamburg and Bremen	474,616 761,322	=	474,616 761,322	107,477 230,048		100 min	53,600 135,856
salt. Hamburg and Bremen rock salt. Port Said salt	474,840		474,340	71,170			110,610
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt Salif salt Salif rock salt Rawayah salt Massa wah salt	420,457 261,234	107,539	527,996 261,234	292,835 62,500	148,321	155,980	58,014 25,892
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Lingah and Hanjam salt. Ditto ditto rock salt.	-	-		-		-	-
British India— Bombay salt Madras salt Coconada salt		É	29,449	=	=	=	* =
Total	24,62,808	126,595	2,588,900	803,890	168,300	185,230	402,17

Written off during the half month—

Wastage in Sulkes golas 3,648

Abandoned and destroyed 480

M. E. RAHMAN,

Assistant Collector of Customs for Imporis.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 5th July 1921.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 9th July 1921.

	WHOLESALI	ND.	RETAIL PRICE	PER SEER.
Names of articles.	From-	To-	From-	То-
Control of the Contro	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	на. д. т.			
Rice—			0 0 0	0 9 0
Balam, coarse		7 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$
" medium	7 13 0	8 0 0		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Patnai, coarse		8 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
medium	COMMUNICATION CO.		0 3 9	0 4 0
Nagra, coarse		8 4 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
medium	. 8 8 0	8 10 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
Dudhkalma	8 5 0	8 6 0	0 3 0	
Rangoon Boiled		•••••	0 2 9	生火動物 物 質
Kajla		7 0 0		
Wheat, Dudhia		1 0 0		*****
Jamali	. 6 8 6	B . T . T . T . T . T . T . T . T . T .	0 2 9	0 3 0
Gram, Patnai (whole)		A. 118	0 3 6	0 4 0
" dal			0 5 6	0 6 0
Mung " (Hari) "		37.77	0 5 0	0 5 6
" " " (Krishna)		10 0 0	0 3 6	0 5 0
Arhar		7 4 0	0 2 9	0 3 0
Masur " (split) "		The state of the s	0 4 0	
" " (Khanri)		*****	0 3 0	0 3 3
Kalai "		2 15 0	0 1 6	
Salt	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T		0 7 0	100-100-100-1
Sugar (Brown Java)			0 6 0	120000000000000000000000000000000000000
Gur, Bheli		*****	0 6 0	4.440.000000000000000000000000000000000
,, Bhursut	8 0 0	-12 0 0	0 5 0	4.7
	\$100 miles 100 m	25 0 0	0 11 0	0 12
ATT CALIFORNIA EVE	THE RESERVE TO STREET, SALES AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	A section of the section	0 4 6	
Figur (Country)		10 1 Jan 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1	
Aun no. o	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	****	0 3 6	0 5
(2) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	. 11 15 0	3.6	1,000	
	9 6 0		0 5 9	
		•••••	1	
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)			11	
" [Patiram, Khurja, Rut		A SATURDAY	} 1 14 0	2 4
Etwa (better kind), etc.	65 0 0	68 0 0		
(Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)			P	
11210100	. 5 0 0	SATISFACE OF THE PROPERTY OF T	0.36	0 4
Potatoes	5 0 0	0 12 0		0 3
Patal	******	******	0 2 0	
	3 12 0	******	0 2 0 0 2 6 1 0 0	0 3
	20 0 0		1 0 0	1 1 4
■ ASSAM TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTA	30 0 0	34 0 0	0 14 0	1 0
		*****	0 4 0	0 8
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)			0 4 0	

N.B .- This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :-

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja
Babu's Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltola Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,

for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 6th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week light rain generally fell in Western Bengal. The rainfall was seasonable in other parts of the province. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. The operation is being retarded in the western districts owing to insufficient prospects of the standing autumn crops have somewhat improved. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0.4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial	District and subdivision. Ratufall.		PRICE OF CO	OMMON RICE, IN PER RUPER.	
No.	subdivision,		This work.	Previous week.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	F 1.5	3			
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	0.57	4‡ **	44	Sowing of aman paddy and weeding o
	Diamond - Harbour.	0.64	5	576	jute continue. More rain is wanted Fodder and water sufficient.
	Barrackpore	0.01	. 54	51	
1	Barasat	0.31	5	5	
	Basirhat	0.23	51	51	
2	NADIA	1.19	61	68	Weather is favourable to the standing
	Kushtia	0.65	5	51	on account of insufficient rainfall
	Meherpur	(n)	(n)	61	Weeding of aus paddy and jute and sowing of aman paddy are going on.
	Chuadanga	0.67	63	63	
	Ranaghat	1.21	6	6	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0.24	51	51	Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Lalbagh	0.02	51	51	of aman paddy. Fodder is becoming
	Jangipur	6 95	6	6	scarce in Kandi subdivision. No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease
	Kandi	1.71	6	6	is reported from Kandi subdivision.
4 .	JESSORE	1:70	74	7 ‡	Weather is seasonable. Weeding of jute
	Jhenidah	1:13	75	7 5	and paddy is going on. Damage to jute by insect pest is reported from Magura
	Magura	0.85	8	8	subdivision. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivi-
	Narail	0.95	7	7	sions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Bongaon	1.75	6 1	61	
5]	KHULNA	1.53	6)	61	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and
. 8	Satkhira	4.87	6	6	sowing for seedlings continues. Relief work is contemplated in certain areas of
1	Bagerhat	1:77	64	74/	the district. A sum of Rs. 25,909 has been issued as agricultural loan and khas mahal rent amounting to Rs. 8,525 has been suspended.

-1	1		PRICE OF CON	MMON RICE, IN	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
Serial No.	District and aubdivision.	Rainfail.	This week.	Previous week.	
	•	3		**************************************	
1	-				
		Inches.			Weather cloudy with occasional drizzling.
5	BURDWAN	0.14	5 *	51	Transplantation of want of
	Asansol	0.90	51	5½	sufficient rain. Floughing Condi-
	Katwa	0.25	51	51	paddy seedlings are progressing. tion of jute and other standing crops has been improved by the recent rainfall.
	Kalna	0.51	51	54	
7	BIRBHUM	0.06	6	6	Paddy seedlings are withering. Rain is badly wanted. Folder is dear.
	Rampurhat	Nil	51/2	51/2	
8	BANKURA		54	53	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on, but retarded in places for want of Cattle-disease is re-
	Vishnupur	0.07	51/2	5	on, but retarded in places for sufficient rainfall. Cattle-disease is re- ported from Ranibandh.
	MIDNAPORE	2.11	51	51	Weeding of jute continues. The pros- pects are fair. Paddy seedlings are
		Nil	5,	58	withering in Ghatal subdivision owing
	Ghatal	0.26			condition of the crops is
	Tamluk .	. 0.27		51	sufficient.
	Contai	1997	3 1000		Effects of weather on the growth of the
1	Hooghly .	0.38		5	crops are favourable. More rain is wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Price of
	Serampore .	Nil		5	rice is steady.
	Arambagh .	0.04	5	51	
1	I HOWRAH	4.70	5		well. More rain is wanted and wate
	Ulubaria	8.13	3 5	1 51	sufficient.
. 1	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-	0.5	3 6	6	More rain is wanted. Podder
	- BOALIA).	9.9	2 5	6	clent.
	the second second	9.0	Yezaki		76
	Nator	20			
	13 DINAJPUR	5%	28	6	good. Ploughing for winter a
	Thakurgad	on 11-7	70	6	going on. Fodder and water a sufficient.
	Balurghat	34	38	61 6	
	1 JALPAIGU		80	51 .	Weather is cloudy and rainy. Condition and prospects of jute and bhadoi pad
	Alipur	11	90,	5	are bad.

Serial	District and	Rainfall.		OMMON RICE, IN PER RUPER.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
No.	subdivision.		This week.	Previous week.	
1	1	3			
	.,-				
	Colored and the colored	Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	5:10	41	41/2	Potatoes and maize are being harvested
10	DARGEELING				in places. Marua is being transplanted
	Kurseong	4.56	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 5	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Siliguri	5·33 4·05	5	5	
	Kalimpong	4 00			
16	RANGPUR	11.98	-57	51	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of
10					winter paddy continues. Harvesting o
	Nilphamari	8.19	6	6	aus paddy and jute is going on. Steep ing and washing of jute has commenced
	Kurigram	9.84	$5\frac{1}{2}$	51 '	in places. Prospects of standing crops
	0.11	7.43	51	54	are good. Price of rice is stationary Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Gaibandha.,	1 40	. 95	J ₂	Founder and water are summent.
	1000042				
17	BOGRA	3.17	6	6	Harvesting of jute and aus paddy ha
					begun. Preparation of land for winte
					paddy continues.
10	PABNA	2.56	52	58	Prospects of standing crops are good
18	PABNA	2000			Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj	2.30	53	53	
10		3.00	6	6	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation o
19	MALDA	3 00			land for winter paddy continues. Pros
	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Contract of			pects of jute and bhadoi are improving
					Fodder and water are sufficient.
		SHOW THE		TO BLOOM	
20	Соосн Венав	13.90	5}}	511	Weather seasonable. Transplantation o
					haimantic seedlings continues. Harvest
					ing of bitri paddy is going on. Condition of standing crops is not favourable
					Cattle-disease is reported from Matha
		1			bhanga subdivision. Fodder is sufficient
21	DACCA	4.54	6	6	Weather is seasonable and favourable to
21	D200A				aman paddy. The steeping of jute and
	Manikganj	0.55	61	61	harvesting of aus pady are continuing River level is rising. Fodder is suffi
	Narayanganj	7:09	(n)	67	eient.
	Munshiganj (a)	7.92	71	· (n)	
	A No.				
22	MYMENSINGH	4.14	-54	51	Weather cloudy with occasional showers Harvesting of aus and jute has com
	Jamalpur	6.25	7	7	menced. Transplantation of winter padd
1	Tangail	5.01	6	58	is going on. Prospects of standing crop
	Netrakona	6.42	7	7	are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from
	Kishorganj	10.04	71	7 1	Netrokona subdivision. Fodder an
	Transfer gan J				water are available.

⁽a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thank are reported, here.

(a) Not reported.

Serial	District and	Rainfall,	PRICE OF COM	MON RICE. IN RR RUPEE.	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
No.	subdivision.	Rathratic	This week.	Previous weeks	
1	3	3			•
		Inches.	/ 53		State and prospects of standing crops
23	FARIDPUR	1:51	{ 5₹ 58*	6 4	are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	4.03	51	54.	
	Madaripur	4.53	61	63	
	Gopalganj(a)	3.37	71	71	
	Will.				
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	6:20	63	61	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur	1.06	6	- 6	
	Patuakhali	2.74	61	6‡	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhola).	5.26	6	6	
25	CHITTAGONG	13.56	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{6} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$	64 }	Cultivation of aus paddy is in progress. Transplantation of aman paddy has
	Cox's Bazar	19-43	6	6	commenced. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Panga salt is selling at 14 and 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar respectively. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramu and Cox's Bazar.
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	8.97	5_8^7	. 5%	Cutting of jute has commenced in Chand- pur Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Rinderpest is reported from
	Brahman- baria.	10.46	537	527	Brahmanbaria subdivision.
	Chandpur	6 00	6	6	
27-	NOAKHALI	4.26	6	6	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good, "Fodder and water are
	Feni	5:75	6	(n)	sufficient.
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	15.06	51	51	Prospects of jhum paddy are good. Plough cultivation continues. Foot disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	7-83	51	58	Weather seasonable. Sowing of aus and jhum crops has finished. Transplantation of aus is progressing. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

^{*} Burma rice. (n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. Roy,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,

			CALL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY O	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	Reading on		above D W D	を できる		日本 日		Remarks.
Name of river and pla	Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Date.	Hour.	gange	P. W. D. datum.	datum.	Rise.	Pall.	1920.	1919.	
			1001	,	110-90/	0.00	110.90′	0-10,		108-50′	114.00,	
	Monghyr	r 18T	Ist July 1371	0 A.M	110 60							
Gangee	Rajmahal	lst		9	14.00	56-319	70-319/	1-05/		67-219'	72:319	
	Goslando 1st	lst "	, r	8 hours	19-80,	4-896′	24-696′	0.50		23.896′	,967.46	
	(Gauhati	181		8 А.М	22-50'	135-18′	157.68"	0.50	•	164.28′	175-46'	
Brahmaputra	Serajganj	1st		12 hours	37-70'	1.509	39-209*	1	0-10	41-609,	40.509	
				10-30 А.М.	20-10′	314-18'	334.28	2.10	,	336·18′	333-53'	
										14-53	13.94′	
	Bhairan bazar						(0.00)	0.057		113.0	19 78'	
Meghna	Chandpur 1st July 1921	1st J	'uly 1921	15-30 hours	9.75	.19-1	96.11	0.70	· ·	111	01.01	
	Fenchuganj 1st " ,,	1st		7 " "	29-30,	i		0.10	3	25.70.	20.80,	
Dhaleswari	Sabhar	1st		7.А.М	24.10	-8.62	15.48″	:	0.10	16-38'	18.991	
Bhagirathi	Swarnpga			9	6-59	1.509	7.199		0.85	2.169	7-769′	
Damodar				" 9	6-17,	92.58,	98-75'	1	2.00,	94-83	97-75'	
Lakhva	Naravanez				19-75	- 5.26	14.16′	.80-0		13-66′	14.49	
Madarinur Bil Route		Ist		6 А.М	3-65	- 0.599′	9-051	ı	0.02	8.701	7106-8	

Statement showing the dally gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the July 1921.

		1			Reading on	Value of zero	Height above P. W. B.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S JEIGHT.	EIGHT.	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	E DATE IN-	Remarks.
Name of river and pl	Name of river and place where readings are taken.	1	1		Kutage.	P. W. D. datum.	datum.	Rise.	Path	1920.	1919.	
			. !		100	1000	V6-111	1.10/		108-607	113.40	
	(Monghyr	2nd July 1921	y 1921	6 A.M	. 00.111	* 000	111.00	7.70	•	}		
Ganges	Rajmahal	2nd "		9	14-40'	26-319	70-719'	0.40	•	68-319	71-669	
	Goalundo	2nd	÷	8 hours	20-20	,968-7	. 25-096′	0.40	•	24-296′	25-196′	
	(Gauhati	2nd "		8 л.ж	23-00'	135-18'	158-187	0.20		164-68′	174-66′	
Rechmenning	-	2nd		12 hours	38.50	1.509	39-709'	0.50) i	42.109	40:109	
- Annual manual				9. А.М.	22-30	314·18′	336-48'	2.50		334.28′	332.78'	
	(Bhairab Bazar		-	, ; ;			::		:	15-03'	14.36′	
Maghna	Chandpur		2nd July 1921	16-30 hours	6-65,	1.61′	11.53′	0-17,	:	11.61′	13-11,	
	Fenchuganj	Charles and the second		2	29-30		÷		1	*36-00.	20.80	
Distance	Sahbar	2nd		7 A.M	24.10	-8.62	15.48	Steady	dy.	16.48′	.86-91	
Daleswall	Secaring	2nd		9	2.66′	1.509	7.169	· ·	0.63	5-139	8-339	•
bnagiraini	Satisme	9nd		9	4-92′	92-58	97-50		1.25′	94-74'	98-33,	
Damouar		9nd			20-00	- 5.59	1441′	0-25'		14.24′	14.33′	
Laknys Madaripur Bil	Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat 2nd "	2nd		6 А.М.	,09-6	- 0.599′	,100-6	1	0.02	,106-8	9.401	

. Brading on gange.

Remarks. Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the Thursday, 71:319 24.996 40-709 8.839 HRIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-*.08.08 14.61 12-53 17.38 1919. ·07-98 68-919 42.409 5-079 12.11 89-91 12.61 1920. COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAT'S HEIGHT, 0.10 0.34 0.12 1.17 Pall. : . : : : Steady 0.10, 0.02 Rise. Height above P. W. D. datom. 71-119, 25-696 40.509, 7.049 159.68 *** 15.58 9.051 14.80 Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum. 56-319 4.896 1.5097 1-509 314.18 -0.59919-1 *** 112.30 20.80 24.50 38.70 22.20 14.80 24.50 20-39 9-65 Reading on gradge. hours hours hours Hour. A.M. A.M. ... 00 œ 12 13 1991 July 1921 -= . Date. July ** 3rd : Bhairab Bazar : Name of river and place where readings are taken. Narayanganj Swarupganj Fenchagani Dibragarh Chandpur Monghyr Goalundo Serajganj Rajmahal Takerhat Gauhati Edilpur Sabhar *** Route ... : : M. ** *** Madaripur Bil Brahmsputra Bhagirathi Dhaleswari Damodar Meghna Lakhya

" Reading on gauge.

	-	-					P05231 (164L050)	Height	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S REIGHT.	H PREVIOUS	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	E DATE IN-	Remarks.
Name of river and place where readings are taken.	ree resdings are taken.		Date.		Hour.	Reading on gauge.	p. w. D. datum.	datum.	Rise.	Fall.	1920.	1919.	
							100 0	.119.00	0.70		108-30′	113.70	
	(Monghyr	4th	July	4th July 1921	6 A.M.	113.00′	.00-0	00.011	0.00	•	C2.010,	711-910	
	Raimahal	4th	:		9	15.70'	56-319	72-019	0.0	:	eT2 00		
Ganges		4th			8 hours	21-30'	4.896,	26.196	0.20	•	25.096′	24.636	
						95.20	135-18	160.48	,080		163-78′	173.86′	
	CGauhati	4th	, d	£ .	8 A.M.	00 00		frace or	0.00		49.409	40-509	
	Seraigani	4th		:	'12 hours	38.90	1.203	40.403	0.50	: ;	1000	999.66	
brahmapuua	The state of the s	#			9 A.M.	22.00,	314-18'	336-18'	A	0.50	333.18	992.00	
	(Diprugaru	NUMBER											
								:		:	15.86	14.44	
10-	(Bhairab Bazar	zar					1-617	41.36	0-17		12:36′	12-03/	
Machna	Chandpur 4th July 1921	4t	h Ju	dy 1921	1 5-30 hours	8	# 1			0.10	•.02.96	20-50*	
0	Fenchuganj	41	4th	:	77	29-20		•	:			270	
		i.			4	01.50	-8.62	15.88	0.30,	1	16.88′	17-58'	
Dhaleswari	Sabhar	4	4th ,	:	7 A.M.	20.00	_	7-219	0-17/	:	5.089	8-693,	
Bhagirathi	Swarupganj		4th	•	. 9	11.0		05.75		0.58	94.66	80-86	
	Edilmer	*	4th		. 9	3-17	92.28	01.00			.1.01/	12.78	
Damoiar	mduma					20-60	- 2.29	15-01,	0.21		14.91		
Lakhya	Narayanganj		Hth.	: :			0.599	9-301,	0.25	;	9.301	0.301	
Del Donio Takerhat	ate Walestat		4th		6 A.M.								A THE STREET STREET

Statement showing the dally gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 7th July 1921.

Water and Mark and Mark	1	And the last said when when we have			1		Hone	Reading on	Value of zero	Height above P. W. D.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.	TH PREVIOUS	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN	VR P. W. D.	Remarks.
			and the same					Kauge.	P. W. D. datum.	datum.	A Rise.	Fall.	1920.	1919.	
-									和第一	1,16,4,600				日本は	
		Monghyr		5th July 1921	ıly 1	921	6 м. м	113-70'	,00.0	113.70	0.20	ı	- 108-40,	113-90	
Ganges	1	Rajmahal	:	5th			9	16-50′	56-319	72.819	0.80		68-769	71-519	
		Goalundo	:	5th		î	8 hours	21.90	4-896	26.7967	.09-0		25-396	24.396	
		Gauhati	:	5th			8 A. M	. 26-60'	135-18′	161-78′	1.30		162-28′	173-66'	
Brahmaputra	1	Serajganj	5th			:	12 hours	39-30'	.1.206,	40-809	0.40		42-459	40-409	
		Dibrugarh	5th		:		8 A. M	20-90'	314·18′	335-08'	f	1.10′	334·18	332-58	
		Bhairab Bazar	1		- 1		:		:				16-11	14.69	
Meghna	-	Chandpur	:	5th July 1921	ıly 1	921	6-30 hours	10.00	1.61′	. 11.61,	0.25		12-61'	12.03	
		Fenchuganj	:	5th			7	29-20	•		Steady	dy	26-75.	21.20**	
Dhaleswari	:	Sabhar	1	5th "			7. A. M	24.80	-8-62'	16.18' •	0.30		.80-21	17:48'	
Bhagirathi	i	Swarupganj	:	5th	:	ī	9	5.61'	1.509	741197	1	0.10	5.229	8.469	
Damodar		Edilpur	:	5th		:	9	2.92	92.58	95-50'	i	0.25	,99-001	97-58	
Lakhya	.1	Narayanganj 5th		Sth	:	:		20.83	,69.9~	15-24	0-237		15-167	13-74	
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	Soute		5th				6 А. М	9-95	-0-599	9-351	0.02		,109-6	.6.401	

. Reading on gauge.

1						,	Designation of	Value of zero	Height n	COMPARED WITH PREFIDUS DAT'S HRIGHT.	T PREVIOUS.	HEIGHT ABOYE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	E P. W. D.	Remarks
Name of rive, and place where reading are taken.	bers readings are to	ten.		Date.		Hour.	Evolu-	P. W. B. datum.	datum.	Bise.	Pall.	1930.	1916.	
1								1000	07611		0.30	108-30′	114:10	
	Monghyr		6th July 1921	July	1951	6.A.M	113.40	0.00	V#/611			40.5001	71.500/	
	Raimahal 6th ,.	1	6th			9	17-20'	56-319′	73-519'	.02.0		69.393	606.17	
Gangos	Goalundo	!	6th		ı	8 hours	22-40'	4.896	27-296'	0.20		25-596'	24.496	
						2 . 2	96.90	135-18′	162.08′	0.30	:	162-38/	173.66	
	Gauhati			otu "	•		20.607	1-509	41.109	0.30		42-459	40,109	
Branmaputra	Serajganj		ewichilator print (1993)		:	9 A M	19-50,	314-18	333.68′	:	1.40′	333-38/	333-18'	
	(Dibrugarh	rh	010										0	
	C Dhairah Bayar	Bayar						•	2.00		:	16.44'	14.78	
	Dualita	DA DO			1001	7 hours	, 10-50'	1.61′	12.11	.0.20	\	12.86	11.86′	
Meghna	Chandpur			s me i	oth July 1921					ı	0-10	06-97	21.50**	
	(Fenchuganj 6th "	ranj	. 6th	" ,				i						
6	0.11.11		, Year		•	7 A.M	25.00′	- 8-62′	16-38′	0.50	1	17.48′	17.78′	
Dhaleswari	Sabhar dan		:	:	•			1.509	,696-9		0.15	5.289	699-6	
Bhagirathi	Swarupganj otn	ganj.	05		•			69.58	95.16		0-34′	,00-001	,00-86	
Damodar	Edilpur		6th	,, q					16.78'	0.54	A 8.	15.49	13.91	
Lakhya	Narayanganj	nganj	6th	, q		:	21.37					9-801	9.601	
of the Court	Tratampat		fith	4		6 А.М	9-95	0-238	9.351	10	Straus			

Reading on gange.

Statement showing the dally gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 7th July 1921.

Name of rices and olsoe where readings are taken,	e readings are taken.	Date.	Hour,	Reading on	Value of zero referred to	Height above	COMPARED WITH PREFFOUR DAT'S HRIGHT.	TH PREVIOUS	HRIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN	OVE P. W. D.	Remacks.
				wines	P. W. D. datum.	The state of the s	Rise.	Fell.	1920.	1918.	
	(Monghyr	7th July 1921	6 A.M	112-70'	,00-0	112-70'		0.20	109-20,	115-20′	
Ganges	Rajmahal	775	9	17.40′	56-319'	73-719	0.30		68-419	72-019′	
	Goalundo	7th	8 hours	55-90,	4.896′	.961-12	, 0.20,	: i	25-696'	24.196	
	(Ganhati	7th	8 A.M	27-30'	135-18'	162-48′	0.40	ı	16248	173-56′	
Brahmaputra	Serajganj	7th,	.12 hours	40-30	,609.1	41-809	,02-0	1	42-209	40.109	
	Dibrugarh	7th	9 д.м	18-60′	314-18'	332-78'	1	,06-0	332-88′	334.68′	
	(Bhairab Bazar		•			1	ŧ		16-69'	14:94	
Meghna	Chandpur	7th July 1921#	7-30 hours	11.00	,19-1	15-61	0.20		13-11	11.78′	
	Fenchuganj	7th	7 "	29-10′		1	Steady	ly.	27-10"	21.90.	
Dhaleswari	. Sabhar	7th	7 A.M	25.30	-8.62,	. 16.68′	0.30,	. 1	17-68′	17-48'	
Bhagirathi	. Swarupganj	7th	9	5.38	1.509	6.889	10 M	.80-0	5.549	9-539	
Damodar	. Edilpur	7th	" 9	2.58	92.58	95.16	Steady	dy	99-24,	97-33	
Lakhya	. Narayanganj	7th,	:	21.487	- 5.29,	15.89	0.117	· ·	15.68	13-83,	
Madarinur Bil Route	Takerhat	7th	9	10.20	0.599	9.601	0.25		100-01	9-701	

Reading on gauge.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of April 1921, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

	4.1			1921-	29.		一一
	*	WEIGHT	P CARGO.	RAI	ers	Толь	AGE.
Canals.		luring the month,	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the mouth.	To end of the month.
1.—Major Works.		Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal Hijili Tidal		2,067 6,179	2,067 6,179	500 426	500 426	1,705 6,027	1,705 6,027
Total		8,246	8,246	926	926	7,782	7,732
11 Minor Works and Navigation.							
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala Madaripur Bheel		20,738 11,904 76,677	20,738 11,904 76,677	150 23,190 267	150 23,190 267	15,589 4,294 17,532	15,589 4,294 17,532
Total		109,319	109,319	23,607	23,607	37,415	87.415
Magrahat Channels Orissa Coast Cáual Nadia Rivers		3,755 2,333 1,848	3,755 2,333 1,848	26,017 17,900	26,017 17,900	.682 996 1,010	682 996 1,010
GRAND TOTAL		117,255	*117,255	67,524	67,524	40,103	40,108

			1920-2	1.	100000	
	WEIGHT	OF CARGO.	RA	PT8.	Total	AGE.
Oanab-	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the mouth.	To end of the mouth.	During the month.	To end of the mouth.
	Tons.	Tous.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
arra rapore	3,429 6,070	3,429 6,070	6,175 1,075	6,175 1,075	2,266 4,772	2,266 4,772
	9,499	9,499	7,250	7,250	7,038	7,038
CHICHELE IIII ANDRESS	35,348 13,818	35,348 13,818	1,485	- 1,485 8,485 374	24,180 4,344 22,049	24,180 4,344 22,049
Madaripur Bheel	101,815		10,344	1000	50,573	50,573
Magrabat Channels Orissa Coast Canal Nadia Rivers	1,385 3,516 1,717	1 3 85 3,516	6,643	6 648	224 1,083 573	224 1,093 573
GRAND TOTAL	157,599	157,599	16,987	16,987	52,453	52,453

A. N. Das, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, The 11th July 1921.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works Station on the River Buriganga for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.

	0,60	AT HIGHEST	WATER.	AT LOWEST	WATER.		
Date.	At7 A.M.	Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.	AT 5 P.M.	REMARKS.
1921. 26th June	62.5	13-15	62.4	7		62.4	
27th	62:35	*				62-3	
28th "	62.3					62.2	
29th "	62.0			•••		61-95	
30th "	61.9					61-9	
1st July	61.8	r			-	6117	12.2 4 199
2nd "	61:75					61.8	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

				High.	2
27th August	1906		***	70-5	
5th September	1909	***	•••	67-86	
10th August	1910	***	***	69-86	
1st "	1911	***	***	68-46	
13th "	1912	***	***	67'16 Taken at high side	
31st n	1915	***	***	697 Taken at high tide.	
18th "	1916	***		68-1	
12th ,,	1917	***	***	671	
31st n	1918	***	***	69.12	
2nd "	1919	***		66.8]	
			Maria de la Compania del Compania de la Compania de la Compania del Compania de la Compania de l	Low.	
23rd February	1907			51-06	
13th "	1908	***	***	51 06	
12th March	1912		***	51-06	
6th	1914	***	***	50.60	
22nd February	1915			50'30 } Taken at low tide.	
15th	1916	***	***	50-60	
3rd March	1917	***	***	51.0	
21st February	1918	***	State of Section 1	51.40	
26th "	1919	***	and the	504)	

N.B.-Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = - 48:51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

DACCA,

ILLEGIBLE,

The 7th July 1921.

for Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.

Date	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level according to P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date last year according to p. w. D. datum.	Remarks.
1921. 26th June 27th , 28th , 29th , 30th , 1st July	8 AN. 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 "	Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.	40°40 40°80 41°80 43°20 44°60 45°70 46°50	41.35 41.55 41.90 42.40 43.00 44.00 45.40	P. W. D. datum 6°25 feet above Kidderpore old dock sill. B. M. on College step, 64°93.
The previous Ditto Record Do	year	Highest water-level Lowest "Highest "Ditto "	34*29 on 28t 69*25 on 26t 69*08 on 9t 68*21 on 26t 68*21 on 25t 38*13 on 14t 39*02 on 21t	Old value, th Angust 1927 Il April 1920 h August 1879 h September 1885 th August 1906 th August 1890 th April 1884 th and 18th April 10 h and 7th May 1908	897 *** 34 21

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

BOALIA, The 2nd July 1921, S. C. BHATTACHARJI, for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.

Vonth and date.	Hour	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	height of surface above mean sca- level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1921. 26th June 27th 28th 29th 30th 1st July 2nd	7 A.M. 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	19·9 19·9 19·7 19·6 19·6 19·8 20·2	19·9 19·9 19·7 19·6 19·6 19·8 20·2	19.6 20.0 20.3 20.9 21.6 19.0 19.4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat. Its reduced level is 26.84.
The previous	year	Hig	hest water-level		oth August 1920. Ith February and 1st and 2nd March
Record (H.) and Gange Record (average) putra and Record (H.) and Gange Record (H.) Do. Do.	rage flood i Ganges) F. in Bro	ahmaputra ahmaputra Lo D	chest " itto " itto " itto " west " itto "	25-74 on 2 25-66 on 12 to 3rd 25-66 on 3 10 on 8t	8th August 1906. Oth and 21st August 1893. Ith to 17th and 31st August and on 1st September 1889. Slet July 1900. In February 1914. Sth March 1908. 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th
Do.	uere d'anna	D	itto " itto "	March	h 1884. th to 11th March 1885. 6th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1991.

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR, The 3rd July 1921. S. P. DAS GUPTA,

for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Ganals for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd July 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

SERVICES TO THE RESIDENCE	San Print	WHEE ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2KD JULY 1921.			WHEN ENDING SATURDAY, THE		
Nature of ourgo.		Number of boats.	Weight of during.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of oargo.	Tollage.
			Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Re
tice and paddy ute "irewood	::	210 34 60 566	34,185 21,171 28,200 184,044	536 191 418 1,862	185 70 158 665	28,416 34,993† 67,725 215,040	400 341 966 2,265
Total		870	267,600	3,007	1,078	346,174	3,97
mpty boats and rafts		384		1,690	388		1,32
GRAND TOTAL		1,254	267,600	4,697	1,466	346,174	5,20

Neight by canal measurement ... - 21,675 Divided divide ... 28,862

A. N. Das,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA.
The 9th July 1921



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of fire rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

CONTENTS.

Introduction of time scale of pay in the Subordinate Civil Service 1525—1526 Annual Report of the Royal Botanic Garden	List of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending 16th July 1921	Page, 1557
Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, for 1920-1921 1527-1529	Daily rainfall recorded in Bengal for the month of June 1921	558—1563
Preliminary forecast of the Jute Crop, 1921 1539-1540	Calcutta Improvement Trust notice	
Resolution on the report on the Police Administration of the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1920 1541—1542	Statement showing the daily gauge readings on certain rivers for the week ending 14th	
Yital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for the weeks ending 11th and 18th June 1921 1548-1544	Area leased for irrigation up to end of Mar	
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 13th July 1921 1545-1548	Approximate return of traffic on the Circular	1572
Prices-current (wholesale and, retail) of food- grains and salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921 1549—1556	Saturday, the 9th July 1921	

INTRODUCTION OF TIME SCALE OF PAY IN THE SUBORDI-NATE CIVIL SERVICE,

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 5328A.

READ-

Resolution of this Government No. 1646A.D., dated the 21st June 1920.

In the resolution cited in the preamble, the provisional views of the Governor in Council on questions affecting the terms and conditions of service

of Sub-Deputy Collectors were published for general information, with a view to eliciting public opinion on the various issues raised. The proposals of the local Government were reviewed in the light of the criticism received and submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. As a result of these deliberations, the conclusions at which the Governor in Council has arrived, in so far as the question of emoluments of officers is concerned, are that, with effect from the 1st April 1921, Sub-Deputy Collectors should be paid on a time-scale as follows :-

time-scale	as follows:			San	le of pay
Year of					mensein.
service.					Rs.
				(150
1st year	Probationers				175
2nd ,,				1	200
3rd " (on confirmation)	***		ALK 137175174518000	200
4th "	4 70	***		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	200
5th				BATTER TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	225
6th .,		•••			225
7th ,,					225
8th ,,		***		***	250
9th ,,					250
10th .,		,	10 10 10 10 10 10	•••	250
11th ,,	/ ****			***	250
	Frei	CIENCY	BAR.		
	White are to play the same				275
12th year		A	10年10年10日	***	275
13th	•••		***	***	275
14th ,,					300
15th ,,	Little Committee				300
10.1				***	
			100 miles	de ce exe	300
1011					325
	带着一个人的一个人们的		The rest to the state of the st	***	325
19th ,,			The second control of the second		325
20th ,,					350
21st ,,					350
22nd "			100 miles		375
23rd ,,		•••	STEP STATES		375
24th ,,	•••	•••	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF		'400
25th ,,	and over				

The above scale will supersede the existing graded system of pay; and outside this general scale a special grade will be instituted on Rs. 450 a month, containing posts equal to three per cent. of the cadre. Promotion to

this grade will be made strictly by selection.

2. As in the Bengal Civil Service, the probationary grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors will be abolished, and probationers will be made full members of the service. The normal period of probation will be two years; and the increment of pay at the close of the first year will depend on an officer's having passed the departmental examination by the lower standard, while his further increment and confirmation in the service at the close of the second year will depend on his passing that examination by the higher standard. Confirmation in the service will also be subject to an officer's general fitness; and if confirmed he will reckon service for leave and pension from the date of his first appointment.

ORDER.-Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette

for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

AND OF THE LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN, DARJEELING, FOR 1920-21.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN.

1. General.—The garden suffered from drought during the last five months of the year, but towards the very end some welcome storms of rain restored the balance. The cold weather display of annuals in the flower-garden was up to the usual standard, but the show of orchids about the beginning of the hot weather was poor, owing to the conditions referred to in the 1918-19 report. The plant-house to the east of Janardan Lake was replanted during the rains, and the collections in the house to the north of that lake overhauled. In the report for 1903-04 the beginning of the breakup of the Great Banyan Tree was noted. Since then, little by little, the natural process of decay has gone on, and during the past year it was found necessary to remove a considerable section from the central part of the tree, owing to the decay of several of the large branches having reached a dangerous stage. This decay is inevitable, but the tree as a whole should last for many years to come. Only a small number of additions were made to the outdoor collections of living plants, about a dozen of which were new to the Garden. The Economic Garden is still in an undeveloped stage and is likely to remain so until the garden staff is strengthened. It is impossible for an effective staff of a Curator and an Overseer to do more than try to keep the garden from deteriorating.

Many of the garden roads can be described only as bad, and the problem of making and keeping them fit to withstand motor traffic, as it is at present, is a difficult one. All the garden roads are built of broken hardburnt bricks, laid on a brick soling and bound with rubbish from the kilns. This type of road served very well when wheeled traffic was composed only of comparatively slow-moving light horse carriages, but cannot stand up against heavy fast-moving motor cars, which loosen the binding and ultimately reduce the road to a collection of loose metal. The root of the trouble is the inability or the unwillingness of many motorists and taxi-drivers to recognise that the garden roads are not racing tracks. Unless all motorists adjust their speed in the garden to garden conditions it will very soon be necessary to recommend either the application of a legal special speed limit for the garden or the entire exclusion of motor traffic. During last cold weather it was necessary to close some of the roads and relay them. About 64,000 square feet of road were picked up, relaid and consolidated. The wide intersection of the Banyan and Hooker avenues—a particularly bad portion-has been relaid with a cement surface. Oil has been used as freely as funds permitted to keep down dust and help to consolidate the roads. About 100 barrels of oil have been used, but 500 barrels would be annually required to treat all the roads, a quantity quite beyond the garden funds.

Work on the river bank was continued during the year and nearly 600 feet of a substantial river wall has been built west of the landing-stage, and the top of the bank sloped, bricked and grassed. This, so far as it has gone, has vastly improved the previously dilapidated appearance of the river bank, and the work is being continued on the same plan.

While the garden financial allotment remains practically at pre-war level, the wages of the labour force have advanced with the increased cost of living, with the result that the garden has to get along as best it can with a diminished coolie muster. This with the road and river bank work has grievously impeded development of the garden proper, but there is no help for it. As conditions are, development is a thing one may continue to hope for but not expect. Despite these disadvantages the general appearance of the garden has been—apart from the roads—reasonably satisfactory.

- 2. Plant and seed exchange.—Nearly 49,000 plants were distributed of which over 25,400 were trees, over 16,000 shrubs and over 7,000 palms, ferns and annuals. Of the total about 17,000 were sent to District Boards, over 15,200 to Government departments and officials, over 6,600 to charitable institutions, over 3,400 to railways and municipalities and over 3,200 to private persons. Over 41,000 of the total were distributed within Bengal, including nearly 3,200 plants for the Victoria Memorial grounds. Over 2,150 plants were received. Of seed 1,677 packets and 291 lbs., including 128 lbs. to New Delhi, were distributed, and 338 packets in addition to the usual consignment of Mahogany seed from Kew were received. The foreign distribution included Great Britain, France, Spain, French Morocco, Nigeria, Egypt, the Sudan, British East Africa, South Africa, Mesopotamia, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Java, the United States of America, West Indies, Chile, Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand.
- 3. Herbarium and Library.—The extra work thrown on the Curator of the Herbarium by his also officiating as Superintendent, and the absence for a considerable time of one of the two Government of India Systematic Assistants, left no time for research work, but the usual routine was carried out. About 4,000 specimens were added to the collection, the chief contributions being from the Philippines, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Gray Herbarium United States of America, and the Botanic Gardens of Zurich, Singapore and Buitenzorg. Distribution has been resumed to a limited extent and a large number of specimens have been assembled for ultimate distribution. As usual, valuable help has been given by Messrs. Debbarman and Narayanswami of the Botanical Survey of India. Library work has been carried out on wonted lines.
- 4. Publications.—The plates for Vol. XII, Part II of the Annals, which up to near end of the year had remained unsorted, were arranged in volume sets, and distribution cases made for them. The work will be distributed as soon as possible.
- 5. Financial.—On the allotment of Rs. 1,19,000 there was a saving of Rs. 26,116-6-8, over Rs. 24,100 of which was on salaries, owing to officiating incumbencies in some posts and vacancies in others. The revenue was Rs. 3,893-14.
- 6. Staff.—Superintendent.—Mr. C. C. Calder, officiating to 16th January 1921, thereafter Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Gage, I.M.S., substantive. Curator of Herbarium.—Mr. C. C. Calder, throughout the year. Curator of Garden.—Mr. P. V. Obsborne.—officiating up to 13th December 1920, thereafter Mr. G. T. Lane, substantive. Assistant Curator.—Mr. W. V. North.—up to 30th April 1920, thereafter Mr. N. Mitra, officiating. Overseers.—Messrs. N. Mitra and M. Jones, throughout the year. Head clerk.—Babu D. N. Basu, throughout the year.

CALCUTTA GARDENS.

The removal of restrictions as to employment and rates of payment of labour has enabled these gardens to recover to a considerable extent from their last year's unsatisfactory condition, but there is still difficulty in obtaining suitable labour. In addition to routine work, the Eden Gardens ride was entirely re-levelled and re-grassed. Mr. S. N. Basu, Overseer, and Babu K. C. Maity, Head Mali, officiated, respectively, as Assistant Curator and overseer throughout the year. There was a saving of Rs. 10,290-1-8 on the allotment of Rs. 41,002, more than half the saving being on salaries, due to the vacancy in the Assistant Curatorship.

LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN, DARJEELING.

The work of this garden was carried out on the usual lines, and there is nothing special to report. Mr. G. H. Cave, the Curator, went on leave from the 20th June 1920; from which date Mr. W. V. North has officiated as-Curator. There was a saving of Rs. 877-3-9 on the allotment of Rs. 15,744.

A. T. GAGE, LIEUT.-COL., LM.S.;

Superintendent.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP, 1921.

Consolidated Statement for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

(This Forecast deals with estimates of areas only. Estimates of outturn are dealt with in the Final Forecast.)

Area.—The estimated area under jute in the three Provinces is 1,536,802 acres, a decrease of 971,871 acres, or about 39 per cent. on last year's final figures.

The consolidated figures are as follows:--

	ESTIMAT	PED ACREAGE UNDER	JUTE.	LIMINARY FORD	WEEN THE PR SCAST, 1921, AN
NAME OF PROVINCE.	199	10.	1921.	FINAL PORECANT	, 1920.
100 mg	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Increase.	Decrease,
Bengal (including Cooch Behar).	2,198,704	2,205,323	1,343,202		862,121
Bihar and Orissa	177,832	178,750	106,400		72,350
Assam	125,100	124,600,	87,200		37,400
Total	2,501,636	2,508,673	1,536,802		971,871

* Revised.

The Departmental Preliminary Forecasts for each of the three Provinces are appended.

G. EVANS,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop in Bengal, 1921.

(NOTE.—On an average of five years ending 1918-19, the area under jute to which this forecast relates represents 88'2 per cent, of the total area under jute in British India.)

The present forecast deals only with the estimates of area sown and the present condition of the crop, based on information received through the agency of the panchayats, as in previous years.

Area sown.—The district returns shown a total area sown of 1,343,202 acres, being a decrease of 862,121 acres or about 39 per cent. over the final figures for 1920. The decrease may be attributed chiefly to the low price of jute obtained for the two preceding crops and the large carry over; also to the high price of food-stuffs which induced cultivators to grow more paddy in place of jute.

Character of the season.—During the latter part of January good rain fell throughout the province. The preparatory operations were, in consequence, carried on favourably in North and East Bengal, with the result that a good deal of sowings commenced in the low-lying tracts during the month of February. Excessive rain fell in the first half of March and retarded both the ploughing and sowing operations for a while, but dry weather followed up to the first week of April and enabled a large area to be brought under cultivation. Continuous rainfall during the latter part of April made weeding difficult in North and in parts of East Bengal and consequently stunted the growth. The dry spell that followed during the first part of May, however, helped the plants to recover from the effects of wet weather in the water-logged tracts, but it affected the crop on high land. The early rise of the rivers later on caused damage to the low-land crop in parts of North and East Bengal and has necessitated premature harvesting in those tracts. The high land crop, on the other hand, is reported to be faring well. In the Western districts, deficient rainfall in May delayed sowings, but rainfall in June facilitated the operations generally.

Present state of the crop.—The present condition is fair in East and North and poor in West Bengal.

Stock in hand .- A large balance of last year's crop is held in the districts.

G. EVANS, *

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, The 13th July 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Jute Forecast of 1921.

		ESTIMAT	ED AREA JUTE-	Whether much, little or	Date by which the sowing of the erop generally com-	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
DISTRICT.		ast year. (Final figures.)	This year.	no jute remains in the district from the crop of Iw20.	menced this year, and whether the date was early, normal or late-	REMAILES BY DISTRICT DEPOCEMENT
1 .	T	9	3	4.	5	•
4-Pargaons	-	Acres. 47,712	Acres. 23,158	Little	End of May and beginning of June; late.	Decrease in area is due to want of timely rain and to preference given to the cultivation of food-crops, especially paddy, of which the market price is high. Owing to unfavourable weather at sowing time, the cultivation and growth of the crop was greatly impeded, but the conditions are favourable now.
Nadia		\$8,163	31,025	Much in Kushtia. Rauaghat and Meher- pur, subdivisions and little elsewhere.	Beginning of June;	Decrease in area is mainly due to late rain and partly to low price during the last two successive years and to uncertainty about its future price. The weather was not favourable at sowing time, but the recent rainfall has done much good.
Murshidabad	-	15,111	4,768	About half of last year's crop.	June ; late	Decrease in area is due to prevailing low price of jute. The effects of weather on the cultivation and growth of the crop have been favourable and the present condition is good.
Jessore		59,350	28,548	Much	April-May; late in Magura and Narail subdivisions and normal elsewhere.	Decrease in area is due to fall in price of jute and to undisposed of stock from last year's crop and also to generally unfavourable weather at eowing time in some places. The recent rainfall has considerably improved the condition. Slight damage was done by insects in parts of Magura and Bangaon subdivisions.
Kholos	-	9,580	5,876	Little	April	Decrease in area is due to fall in the price of jute and also to want of timely rain. The weather has not been favourable. The present condition is not good.
Burdwan	-	5,721	1,296	Much		Decrease in area is due to want of rain at sowing time and to great difficulty experienced by the cultivators in disposing of last year's stock. Some damage was done by drought in the beginning. The present condition is fair.
Midnapore	-	7,963	5,418	Much in Ghatal sub- division.	May and June; late	Decrease in area was due to drought at sowing time. Want of sufficient rainfall has done much damage to the crop The crop is poor on high lands. On the low lands, the plants also have suffered from drought.
Hooghly	-	26,259	10,422	Much	Sadar-End of April; normal. Serampore-April and beginning of June; late. Arambagh-Beginning of June; late.	(1) Duliness of jute market and low price of jute obtained last two years.
						Nearly half the crop sown has been damaged in the sada subdivision for want of rain. The recent rain has in proved the condition much.
Howrsh		9,674	4,395	Much	First week of June late.	Decrease in area is due to bad weather conditions this year and to most of last year's produce remaining unsold. There was a little rain at the commencement of sowing Subsequently there was a long drought, and the crop has suffered a good deal. Since the last fortnight, however there have been good showers and the present conditions fair.
Rajshahi	-	E0,407	47,490	Little	Beginning of April normal.	Decrease in area is due to the continued low price of the crop. More rain was needed at sowing time. About a fourth of the crop was damaged in the Nator subdivision by drough The present condition is promising.
Dinajpur	-	65,639	43.547	Storre	April; normal.	Decrease in area is mainly due to low price of jute. The weather has been favourable and the present condition fair.
Jalpaiguri	-	55,289	19,840	Much	Middle of April	Decrease in area is due to dull market last year and to untin ly heavy rainfall. More than half the crop was damaged by heavy rainfall. To present condition is bad.
Darjeeling	-	2,903	1.96	Little	April; normal	Decrease in area is due to low price obtained last year. The weather has not been favourable. Increasnt rainfall April and May has stunted the growth of the crop. The present condition is not good.

		FED AREA		Date by which the	
DISTRICT.	Last year (final figures).	This year.	Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1920,	sowing of the crop generally com- menced this year, and whether the date was early, normal or late.	RÉMARES BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
1	3	3 -			•
tangpur	Acres. 241,454	Acres. 140,326	Much	March; normal	Decrease in area is due to— (1) prevailing low prices; (2) want of a ready market; and (3) large stocks in hand remaining unsold for son
			-		time. The weather has been favourable on the whole. Occasion rains have slightly affected the growth and caused prematuripening. Flood has also caused some damage in certain loylying areas. The present condition is fair.
logra	74,730	50,600	Much	March; normal	Decrease in area is due mainly to low price of jute. The weather was favourable at first, but drought afterware affected the growth. The present condition is bad.
'abna	93,138	61,476	Much	Normal	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute. At sowing time, the weather was favorrable, but a long perio of drought intervening has retarded the growth of the cro The crop may recover owing to favourable weather later of Sudden rush of flood-water has damaged the crop a gree deal in low-lying areas of the district. The present cond tion is fair on the whole.
talda	19,000	14,200	A little	Middle of June	Decrease in area is due to the following causes:— (1) Continued drought at sowing time. (2) Fall in price of jute. The weather has not been favourable. The sowing was much
bacca	244,211	140,060	Much	Middle of February to end of April: normal.	delayed and the growth of the crop much retarded owing want of rain. The present condition is not good. Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to consideral stock remaining over from last year. The weather was favourable at the beginning of the sowing time, but owing to continuous drought later on the plan could not thrire well. Excessive rain recently has retard the growth and early flood has damag of the plants on a land. The present condition is not good.
(ymensingh	539,351	889,298	Mach	Beginning of April;	Decrease in area is due to contraction of jute cultivation owing to stock of jute remaining in Land. The weather at sowing time was favourable, but subsequent drought and heavy rain have checked the growth. Though as damaged the crop on char lands. The prescut condition is fair.
'acidpur	219,100	143,000	About two annas	Middle of March;	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and high pri of rice. There was drought at sowing time but the weather has be subsequently favourable. Sudden and early rise of wate however, has caused premature harvesting to some exte- and also heavy ratufall in April last affected the crop i some places in the Gopalganj subdivision.
lakarganj	87,623	19,419	Much	Beginning of March to middle of April; early.	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to high pri of foodstuffs. Excessive rainfall in March damaged the crop to a gre- extent. Subsequently drought has re-arded the growth the crop. The present condition is fair.
hittagong	200	200		*****	•
Appera as sa	218,280	175,000	Little	Sadar-End of March; normal. Esswhere- Beginning of April; normal.	remaining with the cultivators.
Noakhali	36,144	6,550	About a fourth of last year's crop.	Early in March;	Decrease in area is due to fall in price. There was heavy rainfall at sowing time. In May there we not much rain and the effects on the growth of the crop a not very favourable. The present condition is fair.
otal for Bengal	22,169,209	1,330,045			
24-for Coosh Behar	\$6,121	13,147	Much in Mathabhanga and Mekligan; sub- djvisions and a little elsewhore.	End of March;	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to unfavoural weather at sowing time. Constant and untimely heavy rainfall has retarded the sowi and stunted the growth. Owing to incessant rain, the was an eary flood this year which has destroyed the plat in places and prevented weeding in others.
GRAND TOTAL	2,100,323	1,343,303			The present condition is bad on the whole.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1918 to 1921.

			RATER	th in f	RAINFALL IN PERRUARY.	ır.		RAIS	RAINFALL IN MARGIL.	MARGE			RAI	RAINFALL IN APRIL	N APRIL.			RA	RAINFALL IN MAY,	N MAY.			RAL	RAINFALG IN JUNE.	S JUNE.	
DISTRICT.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1991.	Normal.	1918.	1919.	1020.	1921.	Normal.	1918.	1919.	1990.	1921.	Normal.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Normal.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Normal.
94-Parganas	1	NH	17.1	1.38	0.83	-	1 0.67	19-0	6.43	0.73	1.36	-					69-11	4.39	4.16	2-30	6.53	16.58	15-13	4-82		
Nadia	1	0	99-0	IN	0.36	1-02	1.63		6.71	19.0	1.54						90.8	88.9	3.86	3.87	6.36	11132	2.93	\$70		
Murchidabad	1	N.H.	0.76	1.00	80.0	08-0	0 0-67	0.03	9.8	1.18	101			340	20 S		7-89	6-18	2.19	2.03	5.23	14.46	9-71	95.9		
Jesore	1	IIN .	0.83	======================================	0.33	131	1 4.26		7.30	9-48	1.50	61.9			of Cir.		632	4.73	5.31	2.98	7.56	15.20	19.6	9-53	-	
Khulna		NII	3-17	3.15	19.0		2 8.85		5-17	2.81	8-13					3.10	12.19	5.83	3-98	3.34		2271	13.38	7.25		
Bardwan		N.II	0.30	1-88			8 1:45		7-82	0.37	1.36						5.16	6-39	3.00	3.33		-		6.53		
Midnapore ,	1	. Nil	1.10	1-30			6.62		9.84	1.31	1.80						6.62	5.97		1.70		-	16.40	4.30	2000	
Hooghly		0.91	0.80	1.30			18.1		19.9	0.23	1.4						8.20	3.84		1.07		-		474	0.00	
Howrsh		II NIII	1.10	127			37 0-63	0.53	7.08	0.42	1.0						10.16	5.45		2.37		-	15.07	7-80		
Rajshahi		Nu	0.21	1:16	0.05		71 0-48	81.0	2.83	20.5	6.0			-			11.42	3.03					9.70	1.50		
Dinajpur		IIN .	0.03	i-39			15 0.00	10.0	1.30	1837	96.0		-					4.97				-	13.88	11.64		
Jahaiguri		0.0	0.60	0.21		0.83	1.13	10-07	6.70	2.37	1.9	3 6.31	06.90	3.93	1.85	5.73		0.71	12.9	35-91	14.37	32.91	30-15	39-93	24.06	27-08
Darjeeling.*	•	19.0	1.01	0.63			3-35	20.0	3.50	1-03	1.1	3.4.1			3 (10) (1) 4 (10) (1)		13-10	7.69				-	98.34	54.45		
Rangput	1	IIN III	19.9	1.18		89.0	68 0-07	95-0 4	2.14	3.87	119		24/1										16.99	18-33	23333	
Bogra		N.II	0.0	3.04	10.0		88 0.38	0.51	16-1	PILI	11											21.63	8-77	10.41		
Pabna		N.B	0-14				1-8			2.37	1.3		2000				7-95						1.08	8.83		
Malda		NB	11.0	0.31	IIN I		88 0-13		1.94	0.83	0.80							3.39	1:33				11.93	19.5	155	
Gooch Behar		10-0	0	3-02	5 0-22		71 0-19	0 -23	2-10	3.80	F-7			3-66			12.42						28-72	38.22	1	
Daces		IN IN	0.0	18.4	070		193 3.81	1 0.33	1.86	8.62			326									18-75	89.9	15.38	200	
Mymensineh		BN -	. Nu	1 188	8 0-25		0.83 0.87	7 0.42	1.64	1 4.70	13		e vulkte				11-26	665.0 1050.0					14.80	15-91	3333	
Faridour		0							8.08	2.3	4				STORY.	5-07	11.55					17.43	10-77	14-57		
Rakareszelez		N	1.09				3.16 3.78	1 0.13	4774	6:13	1.6					4114	17-39					71171	18-35	13-88	1550	
Chiteren		N	0.21						1.69	6-53	75	Marie Marie										39-67	24-83		6783	
Thereses.		×	0-17	11.6										17.6 8		6.34	11.32			35723		22.59	12-34	595	50812	
	i	;	0.00		0.24		19.9			1000												COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE	24-90		54000	

NOTE.-The figures given above are the averages for all the rainfall-regisfering stations in each district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1921.

(NOTE. On an average of the five years ending 1918-19, the area under jute to which the Bihar and Orissa forecast relates represents about 8'3 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

The present forecast deals only with the estimated area sown. It gives also a general survey of prospects, but makes no reference to the probable outturn either in percentage figures or in bales.

2. Acreage.—The estimated area sown during the current and four preceding years in round numbers is given below:—

Year.					Acreage.
1917		•••	•••		223,300
1918		***			149, 300
1919			•••	***	203,400
1920 1921	***			200	178,800
1021					106.400

- 3. Weather conditions.—In March the rainfall was above the normal in Champaran and Purnea and below the normal in the rest of the jute districts. In April it was above the normal in Purnea, Bhagalpur, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, but below the normal in the remaining three districts. In May it was below the normal everywhere. The rainfall in June, though somewhat below the normal everywhere, has done immense good to the crop.
- 4. District returns.—The total area under jute, as reported by the District Officers, is estimated in round numbers at 106,400 acres, as compared with 177,800 acres shown in the corresponding forecast of last year and 178.809 acres reported in the final forecast of last year. The decrease in area sown this year was mainly in Purnea, where it is attributed to the heavy fall in the price of jute and also to the non-co-operation movement. Short rainfall at the time of sowing is responsible for the shortage in area in the Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Balasore. Sowings were still going on in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas and Balasore at the time of report.
- 5. Condition and prospects.—The condition of the crop is, on the whole, fair.
- 6. General.—The quantity of jute which remains from the crop of 1920 is reported to be much in Purnea and Balasore and small in the remaining districts.

The statement below compares the area under jute in this province this year with the preliminary and final figures of last year:—

	ESTIMAT	PED ACREAGE UND	er jure,	DIFFERENCE BETW	EEN THE PRELIM
NAME OF PROVINCE.	192	0.	1991.	NARY FORECAST FORECAST, 1920.	. 1921, AND FINA
	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Increase,	Decreuse.
, 1	4	3		3	•
de la companya de la	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
Bihar and Orissa	177,800	178,800	106,400	******	72,400

E. L. TANNER.

Officiating Director of Agriculture.
Bihar and Orissa.

PATNA, The 2nd July, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

First Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1921.

				Estimated normal area under jute. (This figure has been	ESTIMATE UNDER		w	Date by which the sowing of the	
Division.	District.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	arrived at by taking the average of 30 years im- mediately preceding the year to which this forecast relates.)	Last year (1920). (Final figures.)	This year (1921).	little or no jute	the sowing of the corp generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirhut	Champaran	Acres. 2,259,840	Acres. 1,430,200	2,000	Acres. 1,400	Acres. 1,300	A little	Middle of April to beginning of May.	The weather and rainfall conditions are now favourable for the growth of the crop. They were not quite favourable in the beginning. The condition of the crop is good now. The date of sowing was normal in the Sadr subdivision and some what late in the Bettlah subdivision; they have been completed. The decrease in area sown this year is due to low prices obtained by the cultiva-
	Muzaffarpur	1,942,334	1,627,000	1,900	2,200	2,925	N0	Last week of March.	tors last year. The weather and rainfall have not been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was normal. Sowing has not yet been completed; it depends upon the condition of the weather and rainfall. The figures are under investigation and an explanation of the increase will be submitted in the next forecast.
		2,661,020	1,684,100	1,257	1,150	1,178	Very little	June	Sowing has not been completed.
Bhasalpur-	Bhagalpur Purnea	3,196,153	1,694,400		153,000	86,000	Much	March	Owing partly to heavy fall in the price of jute and partly to non-co-operation movement much less area has been cultivated with this crop during the curr nt year. The recent rain has done tumenne good to the crop and a favourable outturn is expected. The condition of the crop is fair.
	Santal Par-	2,490,400	1,717,900	3,100	960	500	Little remains in Pakaur, but much in Rajmahal.	First week of June.	Decrease in area in comparison with the normal area is due to want of rain at the time of sowing. Now that the rains have set in there is likelihood of more lands being sown.
Orism	Outtack	2,340,307	1.223,500	18,190	18,600	13,500	Very little	First .week of	The weather and rainfall have not been favourable for the growth of the crop. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was late. Sowings have been almost completed. The decrease in area sown this year is due to want of rain in April and May last which affected the preparation of lands for the crop. The area under the crop is likely to increase hereafter.
	Balasore	1,332,621	932,204	2,560	2.190	1,000	Much jute remain in the hands o the cultivator owing to low de mand for export.	f June.	to the
	Total .	17,222,661	10,309.30	0 235,657 c in roun number 235,700	d in roun	a mumber			

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1918 to 1921.

NAME OF	Rai	nfall in	Febru	ary.	R	ainfall	in Mar	ch.	R	ainfall	io Apr	il.		Rainfa	ll in Mag	-		Rainfall	in June.	
DISTRICT.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Champaran	NII	0.32	0.41	Nil	0.08	0.02	0.61	0.87	2.19	0.45	NO	2.04	7*49	1:34	1-55	0-57	10-85	6'94	5-75	7.4
Musaffapur	NII	0 18	0.78	Nn	0-10	0.00	0.94	0-39	1.53	0.45	0.30	1.00	3*85	1:38	0.21	1.02	8*91	5-17	5-69	2-7
Bhagalpur	0.00	0:59	1.14	0.00	0.03	0.03	1'68	0:55	1'84	0*44	0.04	1.02	5*67	2.79	1.73	1:70	10*94	9-64	6-28	6-0
Purnea	0.01	0.07	1.04	0*00	0.04	0.00	1.13	0.76	2.50	1.07	0.46	2.31	7-77	3*26	3.28	4'52	15-69	12-55	8*75	5-6
saotal Parganas	0.01	0.72	0*82	9*06	0.07	0-23	2-82	0.33	1.38	0.43	0-15	0-92	4*12	2.97	1*89	1*19	11.62	11:37	4*54	8.2
Outtack	Nil	2.42	1.02	0*12	0.33	0.50	3-59	0.30	1143	1-75	0*42	0.81	5-12	3*30	2:93	1:10	11.48	10.21	8-09	914
Balasore	0.00	3:85	1.68	0-31	0.83	0*87	3.68	0.61	1.88	3.40	2*03	2*07	4'98	\$ *88	3'34	2.12	8-78	12-74	5-10	4.6

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, ASSAM.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop in Assam, 1921.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1918, the area under jute in Assam represents some 3.5 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

- 1. Character of the season.—Following a dry February the weather at sowing time was wet, especially in the Assam Valley; since then there has generally been continuously heavy rain seriously affecting the growth of the crop. Floods in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Garo Hills have damaged the crop considerably in low lands. The prospects are everywhere worse than last year, except in Nowgong.
- 2. Area sown.—The total area under jute, according to the Deputy Commissioners' estimates, has decreased by over 30 per cent. from that of last year, i.e. from 124,600 acres in 1920 to 87,200 acres in 1921. The decrease occurred practically in all districts, owing mainly to the very low price of jute and the unfavourable weather conditions.
- 3. Stock.—As reported by the Deputy Commissioners much jute still remains in Goalpara, which is the chief jute-growing district, while in the other districts there is little stock.

J. McSWINEY,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.

SHILLONG, The 2nd July, 1921.

Statement showing the consolidated acreage figures of jute in Assam, 1921.

		ESTIMAT	TED ACREAGE UNDE	R JUTE.	DIFFERENCE BET	AST OF 1921 AND
NAME OF PROVING	CE.	φ . 195	0.	1921.	THE FINAL FIG	CRE OF 1920.
	,	Prefiminary.	Final	Preliminary.	Increase.	Decrease.
1 .		2	3	• •		•
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam		125,100	124,600*	87,200		37,400

^{*} Actual final figures.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Assam for 1921.

DISTRICT.	Normal area under jute.	AREA UNI	DER JUTE.	TWEEN TE NOW EST FOR 1921	ENCE BE- TE FIGURE TIMATED AND THE OF 1920.	Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether	REMARES BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.
		Final of 1920.	Now estimated for 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.	crop of 1920.	that date was early, normal or late.	
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
Cachar	300	300	200		100	Nu	Middle of April:	The decrease in area as compared with the actual of last year is due to the fall in price of jute and unfavourable weather. There was drought in February followed by excessive rain afterwards, which stopped growth. The condition of the crop is worse than last year.
Sylhet	16,000	14,200	12,100		2,100	Little	Beginning of April:	The wet weather at sowing time and the low price of jute account for the decrease in area as compared with last year; heavy rain at the beginning of June submerged the crop in the low-lying tracts.
Goalpara	42,400	56,900	29,200		27,760	A great quantity of jute remains in the district owing to low prices in Cal- cutta.	Mid-March: normal.	There was a great decrease in the area from that of previous year owing to the poor prices of jute last year and to wet weather at the time of sowing: subsequent further heavy rains and floods which affected cultivation and growth have caused considerable damage.
Kamrup	*8,100	15,800	12,800	-	3,500	Little remains	Twelfth March;	The excessive rainfall at sowing time is responsible for the decrease in area. The constant heavy rainfall and early floods has retarded growth and caused serious damage.
Darrang	7,000	11,400	9,300		2,100	Some still remains in stock.	Middle of April:	The decrease in area is due to wet weather at sowing time and very low prices. The weather continues to be unfavourable up till now.
Nowgong	8,700	21,300	20,300		1,000	Little	20th March :	The decrease is due to the low price of jute. The weather up till now has been good and the outurn is expected to be better than last year.
Sibsagar	380	200	400	100		Little jute remains	Middle of April:	The difference is due to ordinary fluctuations. The condition of weather continues to be wet, affecting growth to some extent. The outturn is not likely to be better than last year.
Lakhimpur	200	200	100		100	Nu	Ist April: normal	The weather has been rainy and unfor- ourable for the cultivation and growth of the crop. Rain and floods have done damage in North Lakhimpur. The outturn is likely to be worse than last year.
Gare Huls (Plains portion),	4,100	4.200	3,300		900	Vary little	5th April: normal	The very low price of jute last y-ar accounts for the decrease in area. Weather was rainy at sowing time, but there was bad drought in May followed by heavy rains at the beginning of June. Floods caused serious damage in the low-lying villages. The present condition, except in high lands, is very had and outturn is expected to be below normal.
Total	84.100	124,600	87,200	100	37,500			

^{*} Actual final figures.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall from February to June each year from 1918-21.

		RAINE	ALL IN	FEBR	UARY.	RAIN	NEALL	IN MA	RCH.	RAI	NFALL	IN AP	RII	R	AINFALL	IN MAY		R	AINFAL	r in Ju	NE.
DISTRIC	т.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920,	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.4
1		2	3	4	6	6	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	lns.	Ins.	Ins.	lus.	lns.	lns.	lns.	Ins. 9:62	Ins. 24°33	Ins.	Ins.	Ins. 27*64
lachar	•••	*66	-94 -97	3.83	-71	10.60	1.13	12.06	7·14 8·12	10-41	8-62	10-52	12.98	15.72	8.82	16.22	13.30	27:38	14.03	17:79	32.71
lylhet loalpara	**	*04	-01	:76	-36	-72	*58	4.92	3.04	7.01	6-27	7-13	17-11	10.38	14.20	10-14	27:35	26.08	31.93	21:19	34.93
Camrup		-39	•10	*80	157	2:80	:77	8*88	5.02	4.18	6.19	7:21	18-25	7'49	8*88	8-22	16.73	18*85	15*48	18:30	51.03
Sarrang	***	143	*23	2:24	-58	4*04	-33	8.01	3-90	3.00	5:59	2.81	11-15	11.21	10-96	8*47	22'41	22-97	18-17	16:11:	20-26
lowgong	1969	141	.50	*85	*62	3-82	-62	6-83	2.61	3-70	2.10	6.38	8:26	6-36	4.83	4*28	6.27	14*21		9*68	10-80
ibsagar	* ***	1164	197	2:23	1.16	6.60	141	6.83	5.25	5'37	7-27		13.66	8*61	6160	9*29	10.48	15-29		18:92	15-95
Lakhimpur	-	1.22	1.83	3:25	2'41	6:38	*58	11:00		5.01		6-22	6*69	11.02	8:96	10.78	20-32			21.48	39:47
Garo Hills	No.	*02	Nil	1184	-01	192	-89	2.76	5-59	6.70	2.16	9.13	0.05	12 05					Para Barat		

Figures are taken from weather and crop reports as far as available.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINIS-TRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 18TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 2230Pl.

READ-

The annual report on the Police Administration of the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1920.

MR. R. CLARKE, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, was on leave from the 12th March to the 9th November, and Mr. Roddis acted for him during this period.

2. One of the outstanding features of the year's administration was the growing dissatisfaction of the subordinate staff with their pay and prospects. A small increase of pay had been granted to constables in 1918, but the cost of living continued to increase, and wages offered by private employers rose correspondingly, with the result that the standard of pay in the Calcutta police again fell below the point at which there is a reasonable equilibrium between the demand for and the supply of recruits. Resignations and desertions, and the failure of recruiting measures, showed that an amelioration of the economic conditions of the subordinate ranks was an imperative and immediate necessity. The pay of constables, head constables and sergeants was accordingly raised further in October 1920. Subsequently further increases were sanctioned for constables and head constables, together with the grant of railway warrants to men proceeding on leave. It is satisfactory to note that recruitment has since improved and resignations are fewer. The pay of the upper subordinate ranks was raised after the close of the year.

The Commissioner draws attention to the increase in the number of cases of robbery and to the connected problem of dealing with the goonda or hooligan element. Representative opinion was consulted on the proposal to confer power on the executive to remove from the city desperate and dangerous characters of this class, the majority of whom are foreigners to Bengal, but the suggested remedy was not viewed with entire favour. Meanwhile a special police staff has been appointed to investigate the problem more thoroughly and to co-ordinate measures for dealing with it so far as existing difficulties will allow. The considerable increase in the number of bad livelihood cases is due to the more vigorous action directed against goondas. The rise in the number of prosecutions for gambling and cruelty to animals is also noticeable, as also the absence of serious rioting, although the industrial unrest led to a very marked increase in the

number of strikes.

4. The work of the Public Vehicles Department, comprising motor vehicles and backney carriage branches, which was established during the year, continued to grow in magnitude and complexity. The number of motor vehicles registered was 3,701 as compared with 1,745 in 1919, and 741 in 1918, while to enforce compliance with the traffic and motor vehicles rules, 12,176 cases were reported as against 2,891 in 1919. Even so, the number of persons killed or injured in the streets by motor vehicles in 1920 was nearly double the number in 1919. The ministerial staff of the department was strengthened during the year, and an increase in the executive staff has since been sanctioned. The revision of the rules, particularly with reference to taxi-cabs, which is now under contemplation, and the increased supervision and control rendered possible with the larger staff will, it is hoped, succeed in raising the standard of the motor car service and in rendering the streets

5. For financial reasons, little was done during the year towards solving the problem of accommodation for the police in Calcutta. The new hospital is approaching completion, but it was not found possible to construct much wanted buildings for police stations and staff. The yearly rent paid to private owners rose by Rs. 92,468 to Rs. 4,01,958, and the total must continue to increase as leases fall in and are renewed at higher rates owing to the rise in the value of house property. The Commissioner's proposals for a house building scheme to be financed from a loan were examined by Government, and further details are awaited.

6. The Governor in Council has read with pleasure the list of officers who have been commended for good work by the Commissioner of Police. The conduct and discipline of the force were satisfactory. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Clarke and Mr. Roddis for maintaining a high

standard of efficient administration.

ORDER. -Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the Commissioner o' the Presidency Division for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution and a copy of the report be

submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bongal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 11th June 1921.

	ling week year.	Total.	511	1.,4	101	89	\$	12
,	Total of corresponding week of the previous yeat.	Female.	200	T.	43	20	18	9
	Total of c	Male.	347	1	. 59	38	56	15
	*	Total.	458	167	26	52	53	S.
	Total, all causes.	Female.	193	65	4	23	7	01
	Total	Male.	265-	103	99	59	15	es .
ISTERED		Ocher chases.	165	83	12	8	=	1
DRATHS REGISTERED		Injuries.	91	-	1	-	1	1
DRA	amles	tory I diseases	920	33°	30	9	01	:
	No.	tery and diarrhoes, di	52	91	13	8	-	-
	Plagne. Fevers.		65.6	23	53	24	9	
				1	1			ı
		Small- pox.	-	1	1		:	
		Cholera.	67	2	*	1	-	- 1
ó,	SMIT.	nderberreiter der bis	92	1	ï	-	1	
BIRTHS REGISTERED.	Number	(excluding netilibrith).	302	191	43	31	2	•
RATION 1911.		Total	896,067	309,220	179,389	198,551	53,767	50,414
POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.		Pemale.	288,393	147,540	64,560	45,460	22,032	15,675
POPULATION		Male	607,674	161,680	114,829	63,091	31,735	34,739
	Towns.		l' Calcutta	Asansol Min- ing Settle- ment,	Howrah	Dacca	Maniktala	Blatpara
	No.		7	6	60	•	10	9
	Dietrict.		Jalcutta	Asansol Miniag Settlement.	Howrah	Déces		24-Parganas

* Including deaths from influence.

Director of Public Health, Bengal, (offg.). R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

> The 16th July 1921. CALCUTTA;

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,

	oding u year.	Total.	523	1	132	919	88	17
	Total of corresponding week of the previous year.	Female.	201		55	18	=	2
	Total o	Male.	322		77	58	11	12
	ė	Total.	419	154	102	46	30	60
	Total, silicanses, Number,	Female.	109	75	45	17	15	-
	Tota	Male.	310	79	57	28	15	61
DRATHS REGISTERED.	Other	Causeds,	162	64	26	14	. 10	1 .
ATHS RE		ru) ucross.	16	e .	:	•	. 1	1
DR			80	270	26	C.	6	-
	Dysen-	diarrhoea, diseases.	20	3	67		eo '	.,
		Povers. d	38	54	23	18	9	61
	Santon restoration	Flague.	61	1	1		:	ı
	Demonstrate on	pox.	1	•	Η.	1	100	i
			=	24	11	1	ং .	1
s. .kb.	Stilli- born	number Cholers, regis- tered.	22	1	\$1	3	-	1
BIRTHS R. GISTERED.		(excluding still- births).	268	162	65	. 60	п.	12
FRATION F 1911.		Total.	190,968	309,220	179,389	108,551	53,767	50,414
POPULATION LYDER RESISTIATION ACCOMPING TO GENEUR OF 1911.		Pemale	288,393	147,510	64,560	45,460	22,032	15,675
POPULATION ACCORDING		Knle.	119,709	161,680	114,829	63,091	31,735	34,739
	Towns.		Calcutta	Asansol Min- ing Settle- ment,	Howrah	Dacca	Maniktala	Bhatpara
	No.		-	71	90 P	•	, LE	9
	District.		Calcutta	Asansol Mining Settlement.	Howrah	Dacca 4		M-Parganas (

Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.) R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

> The 15th July 1921. CALCUTTA,

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 13th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week rainfall was general throughout the province. The fall was heavy in North and in parts of East Bengal and generally light to moderate elsewhere. Transplantation of winter paddy is proceeding. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in low lands of Eastern Bengal. Weeding continues in the western districts. The prospects of ripe autumn paddy are generally reported to be satisfactory in East Bengal, but those of other crops are fair. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0.11 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

erial No-	District and subdivision,	Ratufall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PRIC RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.			
1			This week.	Previous week.	Committee of the venture, constitute of Crops, etc.			
	2.	3		5				
		Inches.						
1	24-PARGANAS	3.18	44	4‡	Sowing of aman paddy and weeding of jute continue. More rain is wanted			
	Diamond Harbour.	2.71	5	5	Fodder and water sufficient.			
	Barrackpore	2.58	5	51				
	Barasat	1.45	5	- 5				
	Basirhat	5.75	53	51/2				
2	NADIA	5.85	51	61	Weather favourable to cultivation of jute			
	Kushtia	3.33	5½	5	Weeding of aus paddy and jute continues. Prospects of standing crops are			
	Meherpur	9.59	63	(n)	fair.			
	Chuadanga	8:57	63	63				
	Ranaghat	3:16	51/2	6				
3	MURSHIDABAD	2.25	5 ½	53	Prospects of standing crops are good			
	Laibagh	2.82	51	51	More rain is wanted for transplantation of aman paddy. Fodder is becoming			
	Jangipar	2:39	6	6	scarce in Kandi subdivision. No larg import and export of rice. Cattle-diseas is reported from Kandi subdivision.			
	Kandi	0.73	6	6				
4	JESSORE	4:97	71	71	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jut and paddy is going on. Damage to jut			
	Jhenidah	4.36	7₺	74	by insect pest is reported from Magur			
	Magura	4:35	8	8	and Jhenidah subdivisions. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and			
	Narail	3.74	7	7	water are sufficient.			
	Bongaon	0.63	6	6				
õ	KHULNA	2.04	64	61	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy an			
THE	Satkhira	9.47	61	6	sowing for seedlings continue. More rai is wanted for preparing seed-beds i saline areas.			
	Bagerhat	4.29	61	63				

	District and	Rainfall	PRICE OF CO	MMON RICE, IN	Character of the weather, condition of crops. etc.
Serial No.	subdivision.	Raintail	This week.	Previous week.	
1	2			5	
		Inches.		1:	
6	BURDWAN	2.51	5	5 -	Weather rainy. Transplantation of winter paddy is proceeding except in Sadar
	Asansol	3.29	51	51	where it is making a slow progress or account of scanty rainfall. Ploughing
	Katwa	4.01	51	54	and sowing for paddy seedlings are progressing. Condition of jute has im-
	Kalna	4.02	51	51.	proved but that of sugarcane poor.
7	Віквним	1.90	6	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultura operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat	2:65	51	51	
8	BANKURA	2.58	5₫	54	Export of rice and paddy continue Transplantation of winter paddy is going
	Vishnupur	1.84	51/2	51	on in places, but more rain is wanted everywhere, particularly in Sadar and Vishnupur thanas. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
9	MIDNAPORE	4:60	511	5‡	Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Jute is thriving well. Condition
	Ghatal	2.44	58	5,5	and prospects of bhadoi paddy are favourable Fodder is sufficient.
	Tamluk	2.71	55	51	
	Contai	5.27	_* 5½	51/2	
10	HOOGHLY	2.76	. 5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is suffi
	Serampore	1.02	5	5	cient. Price of rice is steady.
	Arambagh	3.27	511	516	
11	HOWRAH	1.98	5	5	Weather seasonable. Condition of jut and sugarcane is fair. Transplantation
	Ulubaria	2.28	51	51	of winter paddy has commenced. Mor rain is wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is sufficient.
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-	4.40	61	64	Prospects of standing crops are fair Fodder is sufficient.
	Boalда). Naogaon	4.01	511	51	
	Nator	3:50	576	51	
13	DINAJPUR	, 6:75	.58	6	Prospects of jute and bhadoi paddy ar good. Transplantation of winter padd
	Thakurgaon	10.93	5	6	is going on. Fodder and water ar sufficient.
	Balurghat	2.39	5	61	
14	JALPAIGURI	18-90	5.	51	Weather cloudy and rainy. Condition and prospects of jute and bhadoi padd
	Alipur	22.11	44	5	are bad. Heavy rain retards transplant tation of winter paddy. Condition of cattle is fair.

Serial No.		Rainfall.		OMMON RICE, IN PER RUPER.	Observed of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
	To Vertical		This week.	Previous week.	Suaranter of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	2	3		3	
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING	10.91	4 1	41/2	Potatoes and maize are being harvested Marua is being transplanted. Cattle
	Kurseong	17.46	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	disease is prevalent at places Fooder
	Siligari	19:30	41/2	5	and water are sufficient.
	Kalimpong	8.70	5‡	5	
16	RANGPUR	8.79	5#	51	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of
	Nilphamari	9:30	6	6	paddy and jute are going on Stania
	Kurigram	10.49	53	51	jute has appeared in Knrigram market
	0 11	0.00		.,	LIUS DECIS OF SIABILITY OF THE OWN OF A
	Gaibandha	8.22	7	5 <u>1</u>	Tire of fice is stationary overwhere
			7		except in Gaibandha. Fodder and water are sufficient.
17	BOGRA	4.55	6	6	Harvesting of jute and aus paddy and
					preparation of land for winter paddy
					continue. Transplantation of winter
		and the second			paddy has commenced.
18	PABNA	6.01	5^{8}_{4}	53	Weather cloudy and partially rainy
	Sirajganj	10.92	51	53	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
19	MALDA	8.73	6	6	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of
		and the Alexander			land for winter paddy continues. Pros-
		etr Ses Us.			pects of jute and bhadoi are improving
					Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	22.69	$5\frac{11}{6}$	511	Weather cloudy and rainy. Preparation of
					lands for and transplantation of haiman-
					the seedlings are bring retarded to some
					extent owing to continuous heavy rainfall in low lands. Cattle-disease is
	10 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m		est tel		reported to be prevalent in the interior.
			St. Series St.		Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA	5.98	6	6	Weather seasonable with frequent showers.
	Manikganj	6.22	61	61	The streping of jute and harvesting of
	Narayangani	3.66	61	(n)	aus paddy are continuing. The growth of standing crops is reported to be satis-
	Munshiganj	(n)	71	7‡	factory. River level is rising. Fodder
	(a)				is sufficient.
22	Mympyonyon	7.10	5.8		
	MYMENSINGH	7.40	54	51	Weather seasonable with occasional showers. Harvesting of aus and jute
	Jamalpur	2.68	63	7	and transplantation of winter paddy are
	Tangail	3.25	6	6 7	going on. Aus paddy is reported to
	Netrakona	8.61	63		have been damaged by flood in some low
	Kishorganj	3.47	63	. 71	land tracts of Jamalpur and Netrokona
	CONTRACTOR AND				subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from
			1		Netrokona subdivision, Fodder and
ON ESSENTIAL PROPERTY.	STATE OF THE PARTY	MENT TO SERVICE STATE OF THE S	DECEMBER OF SHIPS IN		water are sufficient.

⁽a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfull statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(a) Not reported.

		Rainfell.	PRICE OF COMP	ION RICE. IN	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
erial No.	District and subdivision.	Hatulati.	This week.	Previous week.	
,	•	3			•
	1	Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR	4.35	{ 63 · 58 *	5 × }	Harvesting of aus paddy continues. Fodder is sufficient.
20	Goalundo (Rajbari).	4.62	51	53	Total and the second se
	Madaripur	4.19	61/2	61	
	Gopalganj(a)	4.29	71	78	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	3.85	61	63	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur	2.59	6	6	
	Patuakhali	2.71	61	61	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhola).	0.75	61	6	
25		0.63	{ 64 •	64.	Harvesting of aus paddy and trans- plantation of aman paddy have commenced. Prospects of standing crops
	Cox's Bazar	(n)	(n)	6	are fair. Fodder is sufficient. Panga salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar.
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	4.46	618	57	Weather rainy. Harvesting and cutting of jute have commenced in Chandpur, Standing crops are doing well. Rinder-
	Brahman- baria.	5.05	527	589	pest is reported from Sadar and Brah- manbaria subdivisions.
•	Chandpur	1:57	6	6	
2			64	6 .	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are
	Feni	5.41	- 6	6	sufficient.
2	8 CHITTAGONG HILL TRACT	3.05	51	51/2	Prospects of jhum paddy are good Plough cultivation continues. For disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
	TRIPUBA STATE.	7-1	1 64	57	Weather seasonable. Transplantation winter paddy has begun. Cattle-disea is reported from two subdivision Fodder and water are sufficient.

"Burma rice. (n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalgani, is shown here.

J. C. Roy.

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

					PAD	DY (BEST QUALI	TY).		
Marts.		Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding seturn of 1916.
1				1	•		- 6	. 1	
		Rs. A.	P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R8. A. P.	RS. A. P.	*RS. A. P.	Rs. A, P.
Osicutta	***	3 12	0	. 3 12 0	440	480	212 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Ohetla HAt		*****							
Burdwan	***	4 7	0	4 12 0	800	3 14 0	1914 0	260	3 10 0
Kalna	***					*	*** **	4	
Ranigan)	***				4.5445	1			
Midnapore	***	4 2	0	400	4 10 0	4 2 0	1 12 0	240	3 8 0
Chittagong	***	- 34	0	3 10 0	(e)	4 0 0	(0)	2 10 -0	3 0 0
Chandpur	***								
Dacoa	***	4 4	0	3 10 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	200	3 10 0	3 4 0
Narayanganj	·								
Mymensingh	400	*****							
Madaripur	•••			******				2	
Pabua	***	4 0	0	400	4 14 0	4 3 0	240	2 12 0	3 4 6
Sirajganj	***								
Rangpur	***	3 8	0	3 8 0	4 13 0	400	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 4 0

			PADD	E (COMMON QUA	LITY).		
Marts,	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919,	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
		10	11	12	13	14	15
Secretary Control of					0.4		
	RS. A. P.	R8, A. P.	R9. A. P.	R8. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	18. A. P.
Onloutta	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	400	280	2 4 0	2 14 0
Chotle Hat							*****
Burdwan	400	4 6 0	4 10 0	3 8 0	1 10 0	220	3 4 0
Kaloa	******			*****	***		*****
taniganj				40.704	****		
didaspore	3 14 D	3 13 0	4 6 0	400	170	200	3 0 0
hittagong	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	400	(e)	290	2 14 0
Chandpur	-				***		*****
Daeca	3 4 0	3 0 0	500	400	1 12 0	3 2 0	3 0 0
Narayanganj			******				·
Mymoneingh		*****					
dadaripur	*****	401141					
Pabua	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 10 0	420	114 0	280	3 0 0
drajganj	*****				*****	*****	
Rangpur	3'0 0	300	4 8 0	3 5 0	1 4 0	280	280

				E (BEST QUALIT			
Marta.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1020.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding roturn of 1916.
	16	17.	18	19	20	21	29
	R8. A. P.	RsA. P.	IIS, A. P.	R8. A. P.	RS, A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jaloutta	 980	980	9 12 0	9 8 0	- 680	7 0 0	7 14 0
hetla Hat	 ******						1
Burdwau	 10 0 0	10 0 0	900	8 4 0	5 0 0	600	900
Calna							
taniganj				seiper			
didnapore	800	800	900	880	3 8 0	4 14 0	6 8 0
Chittagong	780	780	14 0 0	12 0 0	-800	800	10 0 0
Chandpur	 	*****		*****		-	41111
	7 4 0	6 10 0	10 2 0	8 4 0	4 6 0	600	6 4 0
Narayangani						*****	
Mymensingh			1 /				
Madaripur		1					
	 7 12 0	7 12 0	900	10 0 0	600	7 8 0	7 4 1
	and and a				*****		
Sirajganj	 800	800	9 4 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	6 4 0	68

				RICE	(COMMON QUALA	TY).		
Muste,		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1970.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
		23	14	25	96	27		10
		Rs. a. r.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R8. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	. Its. A. P
alcutta	***	800	800	8 8 0	7 8 0	480	4 8 0	600
metta Hat						****	****	*****
Burdwan		780	7 12 0	800	7 4 0	3 2 0	410	5 4 (
aina								
laniganj								
lidnapore	•••	700	6 10 0	800	7 3 0	2 14 0	4 2 0	6 8
hittagong		640	680	6 14 0	8 8 0	3 6 0	g 4 6 0	6 0
bundpur								A
aces	•••	580	5 6 0	800	7 8 0	400	5 8 0	5 12
(arayangan)					*****	*****	*****	
Mamenaingh	-					*****		
dadaripur		100		-		****		
abna	-	700	6 14 0	8 6 0	700	3 8 0	4 10 0	5 2
Strajganj		-		******			*****	
Hauspur		740	780	7 8 0	7 12 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	5 0

				Are Waller	WHEAT.			
Marts.		Prosent return.	Next preceding	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
		30	31	. 32	33	34	35	36
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
lalentta	***	580	5 8 0	800	800	5 8 0	480	3 14 0
hetla HAt	***		******	*****				
Bordwan		700	7 0 0	580	(a)	490	5 12 0	580
faloa	484			*****				
laniganj	ege:						7	
lidnapore	***	800	800	7 12 0	8 12 0 to 9 0 0	5 4 0	5.00	600
hittigong							1	
handpar	***							
neca		780	700	7 8 0				
larayangani	***	•••••	*****			*****		
lymensingh	•••						-	
fadaripur	***		****			*****		7
abna		5 2 0	5 4 0	500	6 11 0	3 10 0	400	
irajganj	***			-		10000000		
langpuç	***	6 12 0	6 12 0	640	12 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	500

					KALAI DAL			
Marta.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Curresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
		37	18	'30	40	7 ° 41	42	43
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	***	. 600	600	880	800	600	480	580
Cheth Hat	444				*****	Tag tag	was to	
Burdwan	oriono en	800	800	800	11 8 0	6 2 0	*500	600
Kulna	***		****					
Ranigan)	**		*****	-	384444	******		-
Midnapore		7 8 0	7 0 0	880,	10 8 0 to 11 0 0	700	5 12 0	4 6 0
Clittingong	(F 444)		*****					***** %
Chandpur	***		****	****	-mary	*****		
Dacea	***	5 8 0	3 12 0	11 0 0		****	*****	
Narayangunj	***						******	*****
Mymensingh	***			***				
Madaripur				*****	****			
Pabna	443			******	Pa. ***	·····		
Straigant	***			E-Speri				
tangpur	See and the second	-	SAFTER	900	900	680	780	700

							NO PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Marts.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding jeturn of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
		41	45	48	47.	48	40	60
						Hs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Rs. A. P.	Din A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			3 2 0
		500	5 0 0	800	7.00	400	3 4 0	3 2 (
laloutta				******		*****		*****
hetla Håt	***				780	380	3 6 0	3 12
turdwan	***	5 8 0	5 8 0	to 8 4 0				
alna	no.	#ff ***	*****		*****			
	-		******		******			*****
taniganj			6 8 0	6 10 0	7 10 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 4
lidnapore	***		to 7 0 0	to 6 12 0	10 8 0 0 7 8 0	to 4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0
hittagong	***	900	800	6 4 0	TO STEVENSOR			sitest
Chandpur	411		-		******			*
Dacca		900	7 0 0	7 8 0	t			*****
						*****	*****	******
Narayanganj	***						*****	
Mymensingh			•••••	*****				
Madaripur	***	*****			*****		Access to the property	Late Service
abna						1		
		The state of the s	1955		****** 5			
irajgauj	***	***************************************	图 的复数电影		9 0 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	7 0
tangpur	***		4				100 m	

fir. A. P.	Next preceding veture. 52 Rs. A. P.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
Br. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			55		67
		Bs. A. P.		The State of the		
		Bs. A. P.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
800		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100 A	Ro. A. P.		
240000 at 100ma 0210 not	8 0 0	980	10 0 0	580	4 0 0	500

		940	12 0 0	5 8 0	480	580
800					wine f	
	2					
******		-			以为15000000000000000000000000000000000000	680
9 8 0	980		\$150,000 to 100,000 100,000 to 100,000	to 7 0 0	to 6 8 0	to 6 12 0
10 10 8 0	13 0 0	10 8 0	11 4 0	600	6 8 0	

	800	9 8 0	11 8 0	6 0 0	800	700
						200,000
*****					*****	*****
(10 mg/m + 10 mg/m)	*****	from the second				
		*****				74
11 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	800		
*****	*****		*****		-	7.0
900	900	900	(a)	600	780	7.0
	9 8 0 10 10 8 0 12 0 0	9 8 0 9 8 0 10 8 0 10 8 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 8 0 9 8 0 10 0 0 10 10 8 0 10 10 8 0 10 12 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 10 8 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 12 0 0	9 8 0 9 8 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 0 10 10 0 10 10 10 10 1	9 8 0 9 8 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 5 4 0 12 0 0 5 8 0 10 10 8 0 10 10 8 0 11 4 0 6 0 0 11 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	8 0 0 8 0 0 9 4 0 12 0 0 5 8 0 4 8 0

			LINSKED,			MUSTARD.			Gen.		COTT	OR (UNGINE	.(OSI
Morta,	7	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond- ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond- ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Correspond- ing return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding require.	Corresponding return of last year
		58	59	- 60	61	62	63,	61	65	66	67	68	-69
	T	Re. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Ra. A. V.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Hs. A. P.	
alcotta		12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 0
									*****		3	*****	-
		10 8 0	11 0 0	-10 12 0	8 8 0	880	9 8 0 to10 0 0	800	800	8 8 0 to10 12 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	32 0 to40 0

	"				*****			no die			*****		
(anigan)		7 8 0	7 4 0		10 4 0	10 0 0	11 0 0 to12 0 0				32 0 0	32 0 0	40 0
hittagong		12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	900	9.0	9 0 0	12 0 0	700	10 0 0	780	7 0 0	9 0
handpur	***	*****											
Dacca	***	10 8 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	881	8 0	0 12 5 0	128	12 4	16 0 0			
Narayangani	***		Sarrer					*****					
Mymenringh	***							*****					
Madacipur			1		*****		-	****					
Pabna		8 4 0	8 0	9 8 8	8 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 12	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 (n)	-		-
Sirajgauj													
Rangpur					7 12	0 7 12	0 9 8	0 8 7	0 8 7	0 8 0	0		-

			JUTE.			GREE.			HIDER (COW)	
Marts,		Present return.	Next preceding retuin.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of hist year.
		70	71	72	78	71	75	76	77	78
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Ro, A. P.	. Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P.	Řs. A. P.	Rs. a. P . Fer 100 piecus.	Rs. A. F.
Calculta	***	((1) 12 · 0 · 0 (2) 11 · 3 · 0	(1) 12 0 0 (2) 11 0 0 (3) 6 14 0	10 8 0	75 0 0	80 0 0	95 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	
hetla HAt		(3) 6 15 0	(3) 6 14 0				*****			(a)
Burdwan		(a)	(a)	(a)	72 0 0	72 0 0	82 0 0 to 86 0 0	(a)	(4)	
Kalus			M. 1							
		-					*****			*****
Raniganj	•••	34444						, 125 0 0	125 0 0	225 0 0
Midnapore	*	400	400	5 0 0	75 0 0 to 80 0 0	75 0 0 to 80 0 0	92 0 0 to 100 0 0		cleaned pieces per	200 0
Chittagong					90 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0			
	***		300	4 12 0	to 100 0 0		\$17-p28	en en		
Chandpur	***	to 10 0 0	to 10 0 0	to 9 0 0		81 0 0	95 0 0			
Dacca	1	45.414	***************************************	\						
Narayaugauj	***	5 0 0 to 8 8 0	to 8 8 0							*****
Mymensingh	***	3 0 0	3 0 0 to 7 0 0			-	1	180000	*****	*****
Madaripur			4 0 0	600			-			
Pabna		to 6 8 0	to 8 8 0	to 7 0 (80 0 0	80 0 0	102 0 0			
Sirajganj			300					Per piece.	Per piece.	Per piece.
Rangpur		to 6 8 0	to 4 8 0			71 0 0	80 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	The state of
Kluit		3 9 0	to 9 0 0	450 100000000000000000000000000000000000		S PRODUCE SERVICE		AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

(a) Not available.

^{(3) &}quot;Price of district fours."

A COL			Inon.			SALT.			KRROSINE OIL.	
Marts.		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of lass year.
		79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Oalcutta		10 0 0	19 0 0	10 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	360	4 0 O(d)	4 0 0(d)	3 15 O(a
Ohetia Hât				***		******			*****	
Burdwan .		13 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0 to 17 8 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	360	4 4 8(5)	+4 4 6(b)	3 2 00
alna		*****						mber .		
Rantganj	***		*							
Midnapore		2 0 0 to 10 0 0	2 0 0 to 11 0 0	3 0 0 to 13 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	4 4 6(4)	4 4 6(d)	4 2 04
Unittagong	*88	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	270	2 15 0	3 6 0(3 9 0(c)	3 0 00
bandpur					•					
Dacca	45	· · · · · ·		- Land 199	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0(d)	4 5 O(d)	4 1 6(d
Sarayanganj	***				1			****	******	*****
Mymensingh	***						*****	*****		*****
Madaripur	-		5	-			autra.	****		
Pabua	-	13 0 0 to 15 0 0	13 4 0 to 14 0 0	10 25 0 0	380	3 12 0	400	4 7 0(d	4 7 0(d)	4 3 6(4
Sirajganj			-			77	111.411			-
Rangpur		17 B D	17 8 0	21 8 0	4.8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 9 0(d	4 9 0(4	4 3 6(4

⁽a) Monkey brand,

		MUSTARD OIL.			Firewood.			COAL (BENGAL).	
Marts.	Present reterm-	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	. 88	89	90	91	99	93	94	95	96
	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	IIB, A.P.	R8. A. P.	lis. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R8. A.
laicutta	25 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 10 0			*****
						*****	100	1 4 0	0 12
hetis Hat	23 0 0	23 0 0	26 12 0	0 8 0	080	080	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12
alna			4.22				160	140	0 9
lanigani						****	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 2
tidespore	26 0 P	26 0 0 to 27 0 0	28 0 0 to 30 0 0	070	070	070			
Dittagons	25 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	1					
Dandpur								***	
Dacca	28 0 0	26 0 0	28 8 0			*****			
arayangan)							*****		
Kymoneingh							9		
Madaripur				form.	******			*****	
Pabus	25 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0					deside .	-4
Sirajgauj		*****							44.00
Rangpur	23 0 0	25 0 0	26 8 0	1	*****				

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

^{) (}b) Rising Sun.

^{1 (}e) Mosque mark.

⁽d) Elephant.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

															4			1000
				Average.	COMMON		Theapest.			DAL (P)		ARHAR (DAL) OR PEA (Cindicus).	ajanus		SALT.	4	
*	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next proceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Presint retarn.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	
1	1	24-PARGANAS.	8. ca.	8. cu	S. ou.	S. CH.	S, CH.	S. CH.	8. cu.	S. CH.	8. 011.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	8. 011	S. cm.	1000	
	1	Chetla Hat	4 9	4 9	4 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 9	5 10	4 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	12 0	-10	
18	2	Magra HAt	5 2	5 6	4 13	5 4	5 14	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 15	5 4	3 14	12 12	12 8	10	
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 14	4 14	4 11	7 6	7 6	6 6	6 2	6 2	4 7	4 11	4 11	4 0	10 0	10 0	10	
		NADIA.				40 -									7		-	
			6 6		5 0	6 15	7 1	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	5.0	5 0	3 9	13 4	13 4	11	ě
	833		6 0	5 8	4 8	6 8	6 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 8	10 8	9	September 1
		Ranagnat														1		
		MURSHIDABAD.																September
18	6	Berhampur	5 4	5 8	5 0	5 8	5 12	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 4	5 0	4 8		14 0	1000	
	7	Kandi	6 0	6 0	5 2	6 2	6 2	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	9030	
	8	Jangipur	B 4	5 8	6 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	4 0				
		JESSONE.							lane i			1 -						
	9	Sadar	5 12	7 0	4 12	7 42	7 4	5 0	3 4	4 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 4	12 6	5° 13 0	* 10	i
1	10	Bangaon	5 5	5 41	4 11	6 6	8 10	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 3	4 0	4 0	3 3	12 1	2" 12 12	° 10	į
		KHULNA.																
	n	Sadar	6 6	7 8	4.8	7 8	8 0	4 10	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 4	4 4	3 0	10	8 11 0	9	i
	12	Bagerhat	7 8	7 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	10	0 10 0	9	Ř
		BURDWAN.								1				4 4	12	1 12 4	11	September 1
	18	Sadar	5 4	5 0	4 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 0	5 0					System
					l	5 3	5 9	4 12	5 11	5 8	4 3	4 0	4 0	3 13	10 8	10 8	10	
16	14	Kalna	5 1	5 6	4 10	5 3			B 11									
		BIRBHUM.																
	16	Suri	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 10	5 10	5 12	4 8	4 8	5 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	100000	13 0		
	16	Rampur Hat	6 0	5 8	5 10	6 8	6 0	5 12	6 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	10 0	13 0	11	
		BANKURA.																
	17	Sadar	5 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	11 0	12 0	10	Officer
	18	Vishnupur	4 12	5 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	5 4	5 0	5 12	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 4	11 8	11 0	10	
		MIDNAPORE.	6 13	6 0	5 0	6 3	6 5	5 2	6 0	5 8	4 0	3 12	4 0	3 8	9 0	9 0	9	
Na	19	Sadar	5 8	5.8	5 4	8 0	6 0	5 8	3.8	4 0	3 0	3 4	3 8	3 0	10 8	10 8	10	
		Ооціаї	•															
		Hooghty.			1									4 0	11 4	12 0	10	
協	91	Sadar	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	3 8	4 0	3.4	10 8		9	
	22	Arambagh	5 11	5 11	5 0	5 14	6 14	6 6	7 6	7 6	- 0	3 3				0.85	55550	
1		HOWRAH.	1							Gran S	1							
	23	Sadar	5 6	5 4	5 0	5 14	6 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 8		9	
	24	Ulubaria	5 4	5 4	4 8	5 12	6 0	5 0	5 4	5.8	5 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	13 5	13 4	10	
			1 3 %															
1		RAJSHARI.				6 0		5 10		6 0	5 0	5 10	5 13	4 0	13 1	12 0	• 11	ĺ
c	25 26	Rampur-Boalia	5 10			6 3	6.6	4 12	6.0	6 8	4 0		6 8	4 0	91	2 9 1	9	
120	27	Nator Disajpur—Raliway	5 8			6 0	6 0	5 13	4 13	4 13	3 12	4 13	4 13	3 3	9	8 11	45	3
		Bazar Hat.	5 11	5 11	185.03													
100	28	Jalpaiguri-Sadar	4 12	5 12	4 12	5 12	5 8	5 4	4 12	4 B	4 4	5 0	4 8	4 0	9	0 9	0 11	ß

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921—concld.

-			46		-2	Q	UANTITY PER	RUPER IN SEE	RS OF	EIGHTY TOLAS.		12.00
					COMMON	RICE		KALAI DAL (Pho	rseolus	ARHAR (DAL) OR THE CADJAN PEA (Cajant Indicus).	n. SAL	π,
			,	verage.		0	heapest.	radiatus).		indicus).		-
Digistos.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Nozt preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present returb. Next proceding return Corresponding return		
	20	DARSPELING. Sadar (n) Siligari	8. CH. 4 4 5-0	s. cu.	s. cu. 3 8	S. Cit. 5 4 5 0	8. CH. (S. CH. 5 4 4 8 6 0 4 8	8. CH. 8. CH. 3 12 3 12 4 0 4 n	8. cm. 2 12 3 8		8 7 U 7 8 9 9	0 8 0
toneld.	31 33 33	RANGPUR. Sadar Nilphamari Bogra-Sadar	5 0 6 0 5 13	5 0 5 12 6 0	5 0 4 13 4 14	5 10 6 4 6 0	5 10 5 12 6 6 4 8 6 3 5 1	48 48	4 0	4 8 4 8 4	0 11 0 1	3 0 9 0 1 0 9 8 9 12 9 12
RASSHARI-	34 35	PABNA. Sadat Sirajgani	5 12 5 12		4 12	6 0 6 4	6 4 4 14	5 8 5 8	5 6	3 8 3 8 3	date Balanca to	0 0 8 0
	36 37	Mal.DA. Sadar Balia-Nawabgauj	5 12	SERVE	4 8 4 12	6 0	8 0 5 6 8 4 5 6	6 8 6 8 5 7 0 7 8	6 7	0 5 0 5 8	ARRAGING TO	4 0 13 0
	38	DACCA. Sadar Mirkadim	5 12	6 0	5 0	7 0		0 7 0 B 0 0 (a) (a)	3 (a)	8 4 8 5 0 (a) (a)	MEDICAL TREESPEECH BY	10 11 9 4
	40	Netrokona	. 5 8	6 12	4 5	7 0		0 4 0 4 0	4	0 4 0 4 0	3 4 9 0	10 0 10 0
DACCA.	42	FARIDPUR. Bader	. 6 t		4 4	6 15	6 12 4	8 5 8 5 0	4 5	0 3 8 3 8	3 8 11 0	11 6 9 6
	41		. 6	6 1	4 :	{ (b) 6 11	7 0 4 (b) (b) 5 8 8 8 4	6 5 8 6	6 5	5 4 0 3 3 0 (a) (a)	3 13 11 4 (a) 8 8	10 10 10 0
	f 45	Tippena.	6	2 6 1	2 4	7 61	2 6 6 4 0 7 8 5	9 5 0 5	0 3 8 4	8 4 0 4 0 0 3 14 4 6	3 8 8 8 8 8 9 0 13 0	10 12 10 B
dose.	4 4		6	0 6	0 4 2 4	8 6 5 6	4 6 4 4 8 6 0 4	12 8 0 8 0 8 4 0 4	0 8	(a) (a) (a)	3 8 8 0	9 0 10 11
CHILITAGORE	11.	CHITTAGUNG.	6	4 6 8 6	8 6 0 5	0 6	12 6 0 5	4 6 8 7	0 8	4 8 3 0 3 0	3 4 14 0	9886
	1		Km 5	0 5	0 4	8 6	8 6 8 6	4 3 6 3	•	3 0 2 0 3 0	2 8 9 6	9,0 8

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1921.

		WHOLESALE		RETAIL PRICE	PER SEER.
Names of articles.		From-	To-	From-	To-
	1	()		1000	State of State
	١,	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1	Rs. A. P.	Its. A. I.	HS. A. 1.	Acc. A. L.
Rice—		7 5 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Elektrick Commence and Commence	•	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
	• •	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
A. 46 CA. 45 CA.		8 4 0	8 10 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
		8 4 *0		0 3 9	0 4 0
Tite Tto, Control	••	8 8 0	8 12 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
The control of the co	*	8 11 0		0 3 6	0 3 9
A CALL AND	**		and the second	0 3 0	
	•••			0 3 0	
	•••	6 14 0			
	•••	0 11 0			
	•••	6 6 6	6 8 0	在 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	
THE THE THE RESERVE THE SECOND SECTION AND A SECOND SECOND SECTION OF THE SECOND SECON		6 12 0	0 0 0	0 2 9	0 3 (
diam, Lucius (•••	8 4 0		0 3 6	0 4 (
	•••	8 8 0		0 5 6	0 6
DI CLIE	•••	8 0 0	*****	0 5 0	0 5
		8 0 0	10 8 0	0 3 6	0 5
			7 6 0	0 2 9	0 3
ANALYSIS OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	•••		1 0 0	0 4 0	0 3
" " (Khanri)		8 12 0		0 3 3	0 3
Kalai "		6 12 0	9.15 0	0 1 6	0 0
Salt		2 11 0	2 15 0		
Sugar (Brown Java)		15 0 0			*****
Gur, Bheli		*****	*****	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
" Bhursut			10 0 0		
Milk		8 0 0			0.10
Mustard Oil		22 0 0		0 11 0	0 12
Flour (Country)		9 12 0		0 4 6	1
Atta No. 3		6 15 0	[10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10])	* .
$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		7 2 0		0 3 6	0 5
" "В		10 10 0)	1
Suii		10 4 0		0.50	*****
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)		88 0 0			A company
" [Patiram; Khurja, Ro	ito,	81 0 0	83 0 0	1 2 0 0	2 4
Etwa (better kind), et	c.]				200 Sept. 2005
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.		66 0 0	68 0 0		
Maize		4 8 (THE PARTY OF THE P		
Potato		5 12 (6 8 0		0 4
Patal ·		*****		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Brinjal				0 2 6	
Onion		3 12 (4 0 0		0 3
Fish, Rahu		30 0 (35 0 0	80 M. C. B. B. C. C. B.	1 0
Mutton (2nd class)				1 0 0	******
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)				0 4 0	0 8

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets .-

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's
Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,

for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED 18 19 17 11 12 13 14 15 16 DIVISION. 2 3 0 DISTRICT. Station. 差層 10.0 0.03 2.13 0.08 0.62 0.08 *** 2.19 Saugor Island Diamond Harbour. Budge-Budge Canning Tow Alipore Barrackpore Dum-Dum Barasat 3.48 1.20 0.20 0.41 0.20 1.09 0:37 0-37 0-27 0-79 0-13 0-53 0-20 1-70 0-55 0-12 0.53 1.45 1.09 0.41 ... 0.40 0.20 0.06 0.39 0.21 0.20 0.88 0.77 0.59 1.61 0.11 2.96 0.02 3.25 0°20 ... 0°04 0°11 6.82 0.02 0.50 0. 90 0.70 0·37 0·34 0·16 0·90 0.59 0.37 2.61 1.00 0-10 0.13 0°27 0·16 0·70 0·22 0.10 1'48 Nadia 0°14 0°45 0°18 0°16 0°08 0°11 0°18 0°14 0°28 0°34 1.21 0.08 0.13 0.08 0.10 0.63 0.63 0.13 0°27 0°43 9°05 1°24 0.16 0.93 0.18 ... 1 62 0 69 0°32 1°00 0°27 0°45 0°12 0°48 1°16 0°83 0°24 0.09 0-13 0-02 ---1.16 2.40 ----1:25 0.02 1.17 1.00 0.26 0.37 0.43 0.66 0.20 0.57 0.12 0.28 0.43 0.28 1-36 0.94 0.94 0-23 0-54 1-22 3'45 U'41 U'26 0.02 0.13 0-14 1:01 0-24 0.55 0.57 1.60 0.07 0.15 3-26 3-26 0.01 0.80 0.80 0.11 Narail Jessore Jhesida Magura Bongae 1.82 1.56 0.04 0.85 0.09 2.55 \$100 0.12 0.08 0.17 2.37 0-90 0.37 1.40 1.00 0.11 2°20 1°20 0-97 0.45 1.06 0.10 0.76 0.48 0.13 0.16 0°03 0°23 0°17 0°13 0°35 1-21 0.00 0°14 1°67 2°65 0°38 0.10 0°11 1°07 0°53 0.43 0.55 0.06 0-02 0°40 1°61 0°40 0.26 Khult 0·12 0·31 2.25 0.54 2°45 1°196 0°45 1.30 1.42 0.32 0.13 0-85 0.80 0.45 1-13 0:41 1.00 0.13 0-27 €-87 0.80 0.02 0°01 0°07 0·11 1·22 0·96 0.06 0.€3 0.75 1.00 1'04 0.08 Kalon Burdwan Katwa Asansol Mankar Mangalkot[®] Reyna Monteswar[®] 11111 0°41 0°25 1°28 1-11111 11111 11111 3.78 0-05 0-10 0.01 0°12 0°34 0-19 0.86 0.12 0.18 1-00 0.30 0-25 1-20 0.18 0.63 0.82 1°90 0°27 0°22 0.04 0.55 0.05 0.00 1111 1111 0-22 0.30 0-22 040 0.35 0.26 2.00 0.40 0.40 0.58 0.05 1:18 0.75 0.31 1:20 2:17 1:20 0:57 0.13 0-97 1-48 0-57 0-03 0-52 1-83 0-67 0-30 0-07 0.01 *** Bankura 0.46 1.25 0.08 0.53 0.97 2.04 1.80 0.84 0.33 ... 0.42 0.08 0-13 0*15 0.38 0.32 0.02 1.05 0.10 0.83 0.43 0.38 0.23 0.21 Kotap Onda Ganga jalghati... Salapur Sotamukhi* ... Taldangra Saranga Ludpur 1'28 3-14 0.06 1.10 0.83 *** 1.93 0.41 ... 0-22 0-70 0.07 0.22 0°14 0°14 1°72 1.33 0.06 0.08 0.58 0.47 1.36 0.62 0:61 1'44 0-77 9.50 0.57 0.45 0 05 0.51 Mejla Siromouipur ... Palasdanga ... Chatos ... Ramibandh ... Ealiora ... Joypur* ... Andikanavar* ... Jairampur* ... 0.99 0.91 0.60 0.08 3.03 0.00 0.10 0.23 0.25 2:11

^{*} Rainfall return not received.

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1921.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the mouth.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st June up to 30th June 1921.	Normal rainfall from 1st June up to 30th June 1921.	Station.	DISTRICT.	
1.60 1.56 1.40 1.65 1.82 1.50 1.93 1.15	0 02 0*12 0*33 0*44 0*07 0*24 0*80 0*68	0°14 1°26 0°86 0°95 1°84 0°75 0°81 0°90 0°78 0°07	0.07 0.01 0.20 0.16 1.89 1.2 1.10 2.38 1.17	2°23 1°16 0°76 0°62 0°93 0°26 0°12 1°00 	0.08 0.23 0.22 0.58 0.48 0.24 1.8 0.21 0.06 0.13	0.02 0.05 0.07 0.01 6.04	0°12 0°19 0°11 0°38 0°04 0°31	0·15 0·13 0·13 0·03 0·0; 0·22 0·23 1·16	0·11 0·44 0·01 0·36 0·23 0·28 0·29 0·08	12 12 16 13 14 14 13 11 11 9	12:1 11:8 13:3 13:2 12:9 1 :7 12:0 12:6 13:0 n)	14-28 7-13 11-21 7-40 14-27 7-66 12-1 7-18 11-67 11-2	10·75 11·03 12·23 11·45 11·63 10·48 11·21 10·58 11·71 (n)	3'60 2'19 3'48 1'60 3'59 1'09 3'50 1'50 2'64	14-28 7-13 11-21 7-40 14-27 7-66 12-1 7-18 11-67 11-2	10-75 -11-03 12-23 11-45 1162 10-48 11-27 10-58 11-71 (n)	Saugar Island. Diamond Harbour, Budge-Budge. Janning Town. Alipore Barrackpore. Dum.Dum. Barasat. Basirhat. Gosabu.	24-Parganas	
75 24 67 75 10 47	0.18 0.82 0.80 0.12 0.13	0.81 1.73 0.80 1.85 0.11 0.70	0·27 3·20 0·49 0·82 0·3 0·20	3.81 2.00 0.33 0.03	0.10 0.02 0.10	0.04 0.28 0.04 0.33 20.4 0.06	0.40 0.16 0.35 0.30 0.5 0.04	0.53 2.18 0.36 0.18	0°06 0°60 0°32 0°18	11 16 16 17 11 13	12°4 12°6 13°0 12°9 13°7 9°9	8:69 14:95 11:32 13:01 2:43 5:04	9-72 10-01 10-41 10-22 11-31 7-44	3.81 3.20 2.61 3.45 0.63 1.29	8-69 14-95 11-32 13-01 2-43 5-04	9-79 10-01 10-41 10-22 11-31 7-44	Banaghat Krishnagar. Chuadanga. Meherpore. Kushtia. Haringhata.	Nadia	
32 44 35 21 78 46 37 51	0°32 0°58 1°23 0°92 1°16 1°13 2°34 1°22 1°56 0°86	0°34 0°60 0°87 0°63 0°51 1°0 2°38 1°00 1°25 1°18	0°22 0°30 1°25 1°65 1°41 0°50 0°38 1°39 0°90	0-65 1-83 1-18 0-25 0-47 1-10 0-41 0-96	0°29 0°08 0°10 0°07 0°34 0°06 0°01 0°02 0°50 0°17	0·27 0·15 0·17 0·25 0·15 0·50	0°28 0°28 0°26 0°17	0-13 0-35 0-24 0-02 0-09 0-43 0-23	0-95 0-12 0-02 0-04	14 16 17 15 14 8 9 14 10 19	12°7 12°2 11°9 12°0 12°0 11°7 12°1 10°8 12°1 11°8	6'84 13'92 12'54 10'56 '7'51 6'94' 9'43 10'67 9'07	10-47 9-89 10-39 10-20 10-13 13-07 11-45 9-69 10-48 12-02	1-23 2-40 2-81 1-65 1-41 1-46 2-28 3-45 1-43 1-60	5°84 13°92 12°54 10°96 7°51 6°94 9°43 10°67 9°07 10°56	10-47 9-89 10-39 10-30 10-13 10-17 11-35 9-89 10-48 12-02	Kandi Berhampere. Laibagh Azimeanj. Jangipur. Laigois. Akriganj. Patkavari. Dumkai Kaliyanganj. (Ishanpere).	Murshida- bad.	PRESIDENCE
*50 *14 *74 *14 *73	0°24 0°48 0°55 0°55 0°35	0°89 0°84 0°67 0°45 2°09	0.50 2.37 0.75 0.44 3.75	0°30 0°47 6°37	0.04 0.09 0.10	0·18 0·0e 0·18	0*10 0*25 0*09	0°62 0°32 0°08	1·14 0·70 0·10	17 14 16 13 15	14°0 14°4 14°1 14°0 18°1	94-74 12-12 14-51 10-04 17-77	11.88 12.85 12.36 11.64 10.49	3-26 2-37 2-51 2-55 6-37	24-74 12-12 14-51 10-04 17-77	11.88 12.85 12.85 11.61 10.49	Narail Jessore. Jhenida. Magura. Bougaon.	Jamore	
9*19 1*13 9*60 1*07 1*10 9*21 9*50 9*16 1*70	0*16 1*03 0*34 0*62 2*90 1*40 0*45 0*19 0*50 1*12 0*91 0*17	1.72 1.21 0.67 1.09 1.20 0.91 1.47 1.62 2.09 0.80 1.30	2:52 0*12 1:24 2:66 3:80 1:52 1:95 5:85 3:48 0:32 2:67 2:73	2:33 0:44 4:07 0:32 0:44 4:17 0:21 0:47	0 06 0 23 0 02 0 87 0 10 1 33 0 27 0 44 0 05 	0°14 0°02 0°10 0°60 0°35 0°06 0°11 0°10	0.01 0.05 0.32 0.13 0.23 0.21 0.2 0.06 9.22	0.75 1.18 0.11 0.30 0.45 0.13 0.16 0.26 	1'65 0'77 1'44 1'10 0'76 0 85 0'30 0'52 0'29	13 11 13 15 10 12 16 12 15 15 14 13	13-8 15-6 15-3 12-6 12-7 13-8 13-7 13-8 13-9 13-4 15-4	12:00 10:54 8:84 17:23 14:95 9:6 11:44 11:92 13:49 12:07 10:48 9:84	11'86 14'27 13'70 13'36 12'86 12'31 12'58 10'93 12'01 14'53 15'18 11'32	2:52 2:19 2:65 4:07 3:80 1:52 1:95 5:85 4:17 2:09 2:67 2:73	9°6 11°44 11°92 13°45 12°07 10°48	1270 13°36 12'86 12'31 12'58 10'93 12'01 14'53 15'18	Satkhira Bug chat Khulna. Kaliganj. Nakipur. Dumoria. Rampal. Kaiaron Pai krachha. Mollah at. Morelganj. Tala.	Khulna	1
9°32 9°37 °40 9°08 	0-12 0-17 0-16 0-32 0-70	0°90 0°30 2°15 1°80 	0°82 0°46 0°40	1-22 0-28 2-45 0-04 0-60	2°12 0°21 6°40	0-52	0-90 0-06 * 0-22	0 22 0 05 0 55 0 06	0-02	15 12 10 9 ,9	11'8 12 6 11'7 19'2 10'7 15'7 (n)	7-91 8-13 15-89 4-61 9-23	10°18 9°68 10°01 9°68 9'80 15°00 (n) (n)	1.50 6.40 3.13 3.13 3.15	7'91 8'13 15'89 4'61 9'23		Kalna Burdwan. Katwa. Asansol. Mankar. Mangalkot. Royna. Monteswar	Berdwan	ж.
0°17 9°32 0°41 1°36	1'48 1'23 0'09 0 50 0'69	0-29 1-03 0-63 0-84	0°63 0°63	0.05	0.04	0-08 0-30 0-28 0-41	0.40 0.08 0.26 0.07	0-23	0.04	9 8 15 10	19°0 11°3 11°7 11°4 12°4 19°1	\$*TE 4*77 6*31 5*94 7*44	10°65 10°31 10°43 9°18 11°55 10°09	1-90 1-23 3-00 1-26 1-44	5-73 4-77 6-31 5-94	10-65 10-31 10-43 9-18 11-85 10-09	Suri Hetampur. Rampurhat. Bolpur. Mursrai. Labpur.	Birbhum	BURDWAN.
0°34 0°22 0°23 0°03 0°03 0°03 0°05 0°07 0°10 0°10 0°10 0°10 0°10 0°10 0°10	0-09 1-18 0-67 0-58 1-96 0-22 0-96 0-18 0-8 6-57 0-47 1-42 0-10 0-10 0-10 0-12	1'42 0'61 0'81 0'26 0'36 0'36 0'36 1'33 1'24 1'33 1'60 0'05 	0°93 0°33 0°02 0°02 0°03 0°03 0°17 0°19 0°24	0°36 1°56 0°49 0°16 0°16 0°91 2°24 0°73 1°50 0°53 0°64 0°90 1°56 0°57 0°38 0°57	1-92 0-14 0-90 1-47 0-31 0-94 1-74 0-24 0-30 0-70 0-72 1-40 0-65 0-70	0°10 0°30 0°16 0°26 0°21 0°50 0°30 0°30 0°10 1°37 0°10 0°12 0°8	0°08 1°20 0°16 0°25 0°25 0°25 1°10	0-02 0-18 0-18 0-13 0-16 0-24 0-28 0-07 0-15 0-25	0.01	9 11 10 15 9 6 10 10 17 10 19 10 13 12 10 4 10 11	11-9 11-5 11-9 12-9 11-6 10-7 11-1 11-1 11-6 10-6 (n)	7*79 9*53 \$*57 8*11 4*33 6*12 7*90 8*38 12*80 9*15 5*76 10*03 6*44 2*30 9*31 17*92 8*39	10°11 9°84 9°71 10°84 9°13 10°38 10°38 10°40 (n) (n) (n) (n) (n) (n) (n) (n) (n) (n)	1-92 2-17 1-50 1-47 1-94 2-94 3-14 1-95 1-93 1-93 1-93 1-93 1-93 2-90 2-90 3-92 2-90 3-92 2-91 1-92 2-91 1-92 2-91 1-92 2-94 1-92 1-92 1-92 1-92 1-92 1-92 1-92 1-92	7-79 9-53 5-67 8-11 6-32 6-12 7-20 8-39 12-80 9-15 5-76 3-43 7-90 10-03 6-44 3-83 4-20 9-15 6-44 3-83 4-20 8-29 6-29 6-29 6-29 6-29 6-29 6-29 6-29 6	10°11 9°84 9°71 10°84 9°13 9°96 8°13 10°04 9°40 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	Bankora Vishnupur Mallara. Khatra. Indas. Lotaipur, Onda Gangaja ghati. Raipur. Sonamokhi. Tadangra. Saranga. Indpur. Arhra Barjora. Simapai. Mejia. Siromonipur. Palasdanga. Chatoa. Ranibaugh Sattors. Joypur. Ambikanagar.	Bankura	

										DAI	LY	R	AIN	FA	LL	RE	CC	ORE	DEC		N
DISTRICT.	Station.	1	1	3.	•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	.17	18	10	20
Midnapore	Contai Tamluk	0.13		***	1.07	***	0.15			3·35 0·44 0·98	-	0°60 0°03 0°17				2.02	0.18	9.05		0°52 0°84 0°93	0.6
	Midnapore Ghatal Kukrahati Amlagura Panskura	=======================================	0.37		0.24				=	2 41 1:19 0:40 0:83	0-10	0.08 0.35 0.04 0.50	=	0.52		1.02	0.50	0.08	0.15	0.68	0.
	Dantan Chandrakona* Pachet Bhagwanpur	0.04		-	***	1-19	0.07	2.22		0.86 1.33	111	2.45 0.06 1.54	0.69	=	0.72 1	0-24	=	0°47 2°40	0 34 1 79	0.10 3.03 0.86	0.
	Nayabasan Silda (Belpa-hari). Goaltore	0.04	0.36 0.18	-	0.02		0.20	0.55	0.25	0.80		0.50	0.11	0°48 0°48 1 11	***	0.40	7	0.10	0.34 2.57 0.11	0.85	0.0
	Salboni Narsyangarb E imuagar* Mohanpur Henria	0.81	0.30	0-91	0.50	-	11 11	0-35	5.30		0'80	2.50 0.62 0.33	2	9.08			0.50	0.05 1.25 0.75	0.85	0.84 2.00 1.42	1 3
	Jenka (Khajri) Nandigram Moyna Pingla	11		Ξ	0.48	=	0.17	=	1.33	2 00 0 41 0 5 3 07	-	0.1	11.1		0.83	0.08		0.06	1-16	0.6	0
Hooghly	Scrampore	20回2020/at2953				-	-	:		0°12 0°87 0°87		0°67 0°61 0°71	-	0.76 0.76	0·18		0°16 0°16 0°16	0:83 0:85 0:85	0.03	:::	
Howrah	Howrah	1	11	-		-	-	·	-	0°22 8°17 2°15	=	0°94 0°66 0°45	=	0.13	2°38 0°36 0 06	0.09	0°15 0°05 0°60	0.25	\$104 0119 0 25	0-10	
	Ulubaria	0.42	11	0:12	0-61	=		0-05	1-82	2'85	-	0.90				1.20	0.49	0.59	0.38	0103	
Boalia	Boalfa Nator Naugaon Blimaria Manda	E	=	0.46	0.19 0.24 0.69	0.42		0°14 6°43	1.02	1111	0.44	1111		-	=	0:10	1.78	0.32	0.28	0-10	
	Mahadebpur Tanor Chaugram Joari		1.85	0.52	0.30	-	0.18	0.62 0.52 1.00			=	=	-	0.80	0.72	1:50 0:78	0°55 0 04	0°40 0°12		0.09	K) i
Disajpur-	Nithpur Nawabganj Gangarampur	0.05	0°13 0°75 0°6×		0.20		Ξ	=======================================		0.50-	0:20	1111	0190	0°25 1'81 0'92	=	0.16 0.04 3.06 0.92	0146	0.25		0.10	d
	Churamon - Iniganj - Palurghat - Thakurgaon -	: =	0.62 0.29 2.37 0.67 0.08			1111	-	0-16	1.00	=	0.88	0:25	3.'0	0.71 \$102 1.21	0.20 1.12 1.56 0.85	1.62	0.78		0.10	11	254
	Setabganj Ramganj Atwari Birganj		0-76 0-36 2-30 0-42	0°50 0°07	1°05	1111	0'27	2°10 0°17 0°15	8.15	2.00	1*65 1:00 0:67	0*80 1*70 0*94	0.00	3:75 2:20 1:03 2:34	1188 1-45 0-70	2'64	1111	11111	- 41	9:3	Br. j.
Jalpaigur		= =	0-63	2'30	2.65	2·25 2·27	0°25 5°27 0°62	0.72 0.61 0.38	0.23	0149			1.72	0.20	0.71		0142			8 0-0	4
	Bharatpur (Nagrakata). Buxa	0.57 0.0 0.61	0°39 5°78 1°49	6°44 20°90 2°30	\$172	0°02 3°30 1°60	0°28 5°90 1°68 3°40	0.74 3.70 0.95 1.50	0°22 21°20 0°42 0°80	1:42 2:40 2:86	1.09 6.65	0110	0160	0140	0:35		0:31	0.4	0 010	1 0:1	6
Darjeekn	Siligari Dericeling	. 1-0			8*66 1*32 0*71 0*10	2.80	1.65	0°92 0°03 0°07	0.30	0°30 6°0‡ 0°14	0-64	2·40 0·2: 0·3:	9 0.0	0.0		0.11	0.0	3 0.1	6 0°C	6	
	Mongpoo Kuratong	0°2: 0°3: 0°0:	0'11	0°75 0°25	1:52 0:16	0°02 0 01	0-12 0-78	0-24	0°17 0°17 0°07	0°20 0°34 0°03	1:01	0.87	0.7	0.2	0.03	0.5	1 012	0 14	17 01	78 0	21
Rangpur.	(Gathandha).		1.30		0.01	0.06	0.10	400	0.04	0*60	1	0 0.7	9 1'9 5 1'9	0 0.0	4 0'45		3 0.0	0.	22		
	Kurigaon Gobindganj Bagdozra (Niphamari)	= =	1 10	0.36		0-20	-	0.04	=	0.80	5 5 3	s	0 1.9	0 3-7	0 0.25	2 3	-	ľ			
	Sundargauj Suldpur		1*90 1*58	0-12	Ξ	3-23	1	0:34	-	1 1	1.4	7 272	2 1.0	3 370	0.1	1 1.0	1 0	51 0	03 0	36	
Bogra .	Nowkhilia Bogra Panchbibi	0-2 0-0 0-6	7 G*44	0.00	0.78	3.33	1.47	***	0.30	E	0.0	1 00	2 0	7 111	18 0.6	1 0.1	16 0	20 0	25 0 29		F02
Pabna		0	0:20	0-27		-	0'17	0'54	(E) 1/88		TO HER CHILDREN	0.1	8		. 0.3	01	52 0	65	·11 0	107	0.03

BENGAL FOR TH	E MONTH	OF JU	INE 1921	-contd.
---------------	---------	-------	----------	---------

į								,,,,,	п	OF.		INI-		1-01	onta				
	22	23	21	25	26	97	28	29	30	No. of rainy days.	A verage number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month,	Nor usl rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st up to 30th June 1921.	Normal rainfail from 1st up to 30th June 1921.	Station.	District.	DIVISION.
09 21 60 50 20 36 07	0°02 0°01 0°40 0°45	0 51 0 52 0 43 1 42 0 56 	0.30 0.30 0.37 0.90 0.91 0.01 2.4	2:32 1:13 1:54 1:29 1:50 1:30 3:03 1-92 1:71	0°14 0°14 0°19 0°28 0°25	0°18	0-15 0-14 0-04 9-01 0-18 0-25 0-13 0-13	0°35 0°13 0°23 0°23 0°25 0°17 0°39 0°23	0-24 0-03 0-13 0-20 	13 10 12 7 13 11 8 6	11:0 11:3 12:1 11:7 12:6 11:4 12:2 11:3 13:4 12:3 14:4 10:0	13°00 5°85 6°19 4°81 9°38 6°23 4°55 6°42 10 76 9°99 10°75	9-91 10-09 9-65 9-92 11-65 10-32 10-35 9-65 13-57 12-55 14-50 9-11	3°25 2°02 1 54 2°41 1°92 1°50 1°30 3°03 2°45 3°03 2°22	13-00 5-85 6-19 4-81 9-38 6-23 4-35 6-43 10-76 9-99 10-75	9°91 10°09 9°55 9°92 11°05 10°32 10°36 9°65 13°57 12°55 14°50 9°11	Contaj Tamiuk. Midnapore. Ghatal. Kukrahati. Amlagura. Panskura. Dantan. Obandrakona. Pachet. Bhagwanpur. Aultikri.	Midnapore	
19	0.32	1'45 0'48 0'12 	0°30 0°13 2°95 1°05 0°14	2°40 0°37 1°50 2°03 0°65 1°22 1°10	0.16	0.20	0.40 0.11 0.40 1.62	0°60 0°20 0°62	0°15 0°17 0°90	12 15 14 15 10 9 8	13-5 12-0 13-5 12-8 12-0 12-0 10-3 10-5	8-52 7-4 11-80 14-7 6-00	8.77 8.81 12.77 11.11 9.93 12.45	2*40 2*22 2*37 2*03 2*95	8°50 11°37 8°52 7°4 11°60	(n) 8-84 8-77 8-81 12-77 11-11 9-96	Nayabasan. Siida (Belpa. Aart) Go sitore. Salboni. Narayangarh. Batunagar. Mohanpur.		DWAN-concld.
00 47 44	0.01	0°20 1°24 1°75 0°14	0.20	0-79	0-87	 0rg8	0.33	0*27	0.07	14 9 6	13°9 15°4 11°9 13°0 14°3	9-47 5-39 6-48	14'88 14'88 9'58 12'56 16'15	1*25 2*27 1*42 1*75 3*07	6°00 11 65 9°47 5°39 6°48	12:45 14:86 13:48 9:58 12:56 16:15	Henriya. Jenka (Khajri). Nandigram. Moyna. Pingia. Narajole.		BUR
31	0.11	0°66 0°48	0.03	1.20	0.02	=	0.30	Ξ	U102 U-22	ii ii	13°2 13°2 13°2	5*64 6*88 6*80	9°80 9°80 9°80	0°79 1°50 1°50	5:64 6:88 6:80	10°29 9°80 9°80	Serampore Hooghly, Arambagh,	Hooghly	
63 13 98 47	0.08	2·15 0·38 0·68 	0-73 0-20 0-05 0-50	1.42 1.22 0.62 0.90	0°37 0°35 0°15	0°17 0°08 0°10	0.15 0.15	0-18 0-12	0.40	14 13 19 7	12·5 12·3 13·6 11 8	13-88 12-72 6-21 6-09	11-02 10-91 11-52	3*04 8*17 2*16 2*85	13*38 12*72 6*21 6.09	11:02 11:29 10:01 11:52	Howrah Mohesreka. Ulubaria. Amta.	Howrah	
94 51 43 10 99 50 36	2·39 1·23 1·07 0·72 1·54 0·43 1·25 0·36	0°97 0°34 1°62 0°38 1°4 0°10 0°50 0°50	0°54 0°29 0°55 0°28 0°45 0°54 0°05 1°85 0°48	0°28 0°23 0°52 0°33 1°29 0,10 0°20 0°07	0.01 0.17 0.14 0.10 0.18	0°05 0°16 0°75 0°75 0°10	0.30	0°12 0°07 0°16 0°5 0°15 0°41	0°09 0°54 0°05 0°04	12 14 10 13 3 12 10 15 14	12.5 12.1 12.9 11.5 11.4 12.8 12.2 (n)	10-61 7-41 7-74 5-14 10-59 4-97 10-10 78	10*42 11*07 12*54 10*44 10*59 11 78 10*56 (n)	2*39 1*36 1*79 1*65 0*85 2*10 2*90 1*83 1*35	10°61 7°41 5°14 1°44 10°59 4°97 10°16 7°18	10°42 11'07 12'54 19'44 10'59 11'78 10'56 (n)	Boalia Natore. Naugaon. Bilmaria. Manda. Mahalebpur. Tanor. Chaugram. Joari.	Boalia	
30 09 45 89 37 66 50 39 744 P40 P40 P40	2°50 0°22 0°60 2°60 0°38 1°05 1°12 0°67 0°50 8°10 1°30 1°30	0°50 6°75 0°50 0°98 1°21 0°07 0°40 2°09 1°10 2°54 2°50 0°20	0.70 0.25 1.03 .32 3.16 0.78 0.30 1.80	0-12 0-2 0-20 0-86 	0°15 0°20 1°60 0°11	6.08	0*09 0*26	1*10 0*93 0*78	3-27 0-38 0-20 0-57 0-47 1-90 0-75 0-12	12 11 10 10 11 13 9 13 6 14 15 13 13	10°8 12°6 13°0 11°7 19°0 13°5 13°6 12°7 13°7 13°7 13°4 13°4	6.78 9.45 5.93 7.03 9.40 13.23 8.09 13.28 6.00 13.28 24.9 14.12 12.94	11'45 15'80 13'40 1:'55' 12'26 14'51 11'95 16'59 15'26 16'82 19'94 16'80 13'40	2.50 3.37 1.31 2.00 3.16 5.02 1.62 2.10 1.30 3.75 3.12 2.50 2.84	6'7s 9'45 5'93 7'03 9'4: 13'23 8'09 12'82 6'00 12'28 24'9 14'12'	11'45 15'80 13'40 11'55 14'51 11'95 16'59 15'26 16'82 19'94 16'80 13'40	Nithpur Nawabganja Gangarampur, Churamon, Raiganj, Dinajpur, Balurghat, Thakurgaon, Setabganj, Ramganj, Atwari, Birganj, Parbutipur,	Dinalpur	
rai 126	1°75 1°67	1°53 1°48 0°15	0.39 3.30	Ξ	0.20	-	Ξ		3.23 0.10	14	18-0 16-9 16-6	28-61 28-61	24°94 29°40 22°77	9164 914	28*64 15*98	24°04 29°60 22°77	Jalpaiguri Alipur ouars, Falaksta,	Jalpaiguri	
117 186 127	0-29 7-00 0-72 0-38	0*97 5*44 2*00 1*48	2°38 6°22 0°69 0°20	0'69 4'42 1'95 0'10	1°04 0°18 0°10 1°45	0°15 7°40	0°46 7°13 0°14	1°33 6-94 3°50 0°16	0°45 3°85 1°00 3°35	12 22 26 24 23	22°4 19°5 18°3	133-91 31-95 43-99	18:70 25:59 38:15 26:05 30:79	3'71 6'44 21'20 5'72 8'66	12:70 21:59 133:91 3:36 43:56	38°15 26°05 20°79	Debiganj. Bhagatpur (Nagrakota). Buxa. Nalehini. Kumargaon.		taffi.
705 700 90 91 715 716	0°82 3°47 1°74 1°86 2°12 2°37	9-35 9-63 1-70 9-81 3-73 1-39	6°50 1°85 2°70 4°23 4°14 9°27	0.30 0.33 0.13 0.33 1.37 1.02	1°50 0°18 0°22 1°35 1°34 0°66	0.30 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	0°52 0°01 0°03 0°11 0°02	1.90 0.84 0.03	0°20 1°16 0°11 0°13 0°28 0°10	19 16 16 18 26 22	19°3 20°7 16°3 19°3 22°0 22°5	31°80 17°40 11°14 16°09 25°03 18°50	25'00 25'59 16'84 24'65 31'18 19'21	8:05 5:47 2:70 4:23 4:14 2:37	31'80 17'40 11'11 16'09 25'03 18'50	25*00 23*30 16*84 24*65 31*18 19*21	Siliguri Darjeeling. Kalimpong. Mongpoo. Kurseong. Pedong.	Darjeeling	RAJSHA
1°40 1°95 1°10 1°96 1°50	0.70 0.87 0.15 0.84	0.78 0.41 0.16 1.85 0.95	0.60	 0 40 0 70	0.04	9-20	0.09	0.58 0.30 0.08	3-80 0-32	10 11 14 16 8 10	14-1 15-5 13-5 15-5 13-5 15-4	6-02 14'81 12'38 18'46 7'10 14'26	13-43 17-78 14-67 21-73 13-87 19-92	1°00 2°35 2°80 4°93 3° 0 3°70	6 02 14°81 12°38 18°46 7°10 14°26	15:45 17:78 15:67 21:73 13:87 19:92	Bhawaniganj (Gofbandhe). Rangpur. Pirganj. Kurigaon. Gobindganj. Bawlogra (Nil-	Rangpur	
115	0°33 0°17 2°24	0.30 0.30 88.0	0.02	111	0.09	-	111		0.40	14 12 13	14:7 18:5 18:6	20°18 11°00 18°28	18*41 10*83 14*60	\$ 35 3.20 3.05	20°18 11°50 18°28	18*41 15*33 14*50	phamari). Ulipur. Sunderganj. Saidpur.		
1.83	0.60 0.12 1.10 0.81 0.81	0.90 2.19 0.25 1.07	0°60 1°17 1°40	0°10 0°23	0°20 0°03 0°27	0.30	0°15 0°15 0°17	0.08	0°51 0°11 0°01 0°19	11 13 16 10 10	18°1 18°7 14'3 19'4 (N)	10'40 7'96 9'11 6'45 6 18	11-70 13-49 13-81 11-93 (n)	3-83 9-15 1-47 1-45 1-07	10:40 7:96 9:11 6:45 6:18	11-70 13:49 13:81 11:93 (n)	Sherpur Nowkhilla, Bogra, Panchbibi, Kheblai.	Bogva	
6°22 1°07 0°46	0.08 0.12 0.80	0°36 0°46 0°28	0-85 0-74 0-80	0°03 0°26 0°04	0-62	0.53 0.02 0.02	0.03 0.03 0.30	0.35	0°08 0°04 0°98	10 18 11 16	13.4 13.8 13.8	6°64 15°78 7°97 7°31	11:03 11:28 12:00 11:88	1°40 8°07 1°54 0°98	6'64 15'78 7'97 7'31	11°03 11°28 12°09 11°88	Shahasipur Pabna, Sirajganj, Sara,	Pabna	1

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN 19 20 15 16 17 18 7 3 1 2 DIVISION. DISTRICT 0.18 0.31 0.08 Malda Chanchal Gazol Sibgauj Gomastaj Nowabga 0.23 RAJ-BHAHI 57 0.27 0.05 0.72 0.02 0.43 0.22 0 44 $0.59 \\ 0.13$ 0.30 1°14 0°03 0°49 0°23 1°06 3.09 4.58 4.21 2.3. 1.55 1.50 1.88 0.48 0°36 0°01 0°24 1°03 0°64 0°09 0°94 1°11 0°94 1°05 0°42 0°75 0°72 2°20 0.08 0.10 0 05 0.03 Dacca Munshigan) Dacoa Nawabganj Narayangan Narayangan Narsingdi Manikganj Joyd bpur . Kapasla 0°04 0°04 2°50 0°17 0°40 0°28 0°02 0°35 1°14 0°63 0.48 0.03 0.02 0.10 0.78 0.30 0.13 0.30 0.40 0.05 1.20 0.10 0.34 0°52 0°23 0°23 1°50 1°20 0°30 0.42 0.51 0.02 1°29 0°56 1°50 0°01 0.26 0.30 1,10 2.30 1*30 0.83 Kishorganj ... Atia (Tungail) Sarisabari ... Mymensingh Jamaipur ... Netrakona ... Pingan ... Durkapur ... Sh-rpur 2-70 0.57 0.20 0.64 0.30 2.68 0.65 0.89 0.79 2.61 0'43 1'51 0'15 2'75 0'45 1'00 0.26 0.26 0.14 0.07 1.40 0.16 0 98 0.03 0.16 0.16 0 02 2·14 1·35 1·00 0·14 2.18 1,12 0.82 1.00 0.09 0.30 6.50 0.52 2:30 3.52 0.70 3.70 1.70 0.39 DACCA. 0-33 0-75 1.75 1.70 0'14 0.82 0.24 0.05 0.22 0.32 0.50 1:31 0:19 1:50 0-06 1-18 1-30 0.13 0.24 0-74 2-70 1-63 0.02 0.57 0:14 0.24 1.62 Faridpur... 0.20 *** 0.01 0·12 1·2 0·92 1·25 0·02 0·21 2°18 0°17 1°03 °°25 ... 0-70 6-42 0-47 1-55 0-93 0.08 1.13 0°59 0°65 0°60 0.01 1.12 2.29 1.20 0.20 0.32 0.35 0.49 0.79 1'72 0.41 1.38 3.12 1.99 2.70 0.27 0.21 0-72 0-32 0-77 0-74 0-60 0-03 0-88 0-1 1:38 0.29 3-24 Patuakhali Barguna Pirozpur Barisal Gaurnadi Bhola Daulatkhan 0°23 0°06 0°27 1-12 1.10 0.85 5.55 0.38 0°90 1°83 1°15 3°57 2°95 0°28 0°07 0°35 0.03 0.30 0.13 0.03 0.63 1.29 1.05 1.35 1.47 0.83 0.12 2.26 2.32 1.37 0.18 2°07 1°42 0°86 0.31 0.34 0.35 0.08 0-11 0.32 0-17 0.78 1.36 1.03 0.60 0.25 3.00 2°55 1°96 1'8 0°36 0°12 0°07 0-49 0-30 0-82 1°03 1°04 1°04 0°52 0.07 4.16 3.80 4.58 1°40 1°00 0°47 0.19 0-75 1-06 0-77 1-30 0.06 0°28 1°72 1°78 0°80 0°35 0°30 Chittagong 0°12 1°22 0.36 0.65 0.04 150 3.32 0-80 1:15 5'40 0'12 2'46 0'12 9-10 0-80 0-09 2·72 1·01 1·28 1·25 2'05 1°08 1°13 0°46 0.30 Tippera 1.55 0.46 1-12 1.41 0:20 0°25 0°05 0°10 0.18 0.33 0.60 3-50 0°25 0°75 1 50 1·18 2·69 1·64 0.26 0.19 0.19 2.40 1°75 u·73 u·62 2.75 2°34 0°20 0.30 0-34 3-85 2-76 2 25 CRITTABONE. 0.48 1.16 0.48 4°50 2°68 4°84 0°47 1°65 0°39 1°65 0 36 0'40 1'76 0°24 0°05 0°14 0°09 0°18 1.39 1.20 0.01 0.11 0.35 1.39 0°56 0°10 0°17 1°28 7°10 2'46 0°82 1°39 3°07 0°47 3°15 0:32 3:17 0:13 0:73 1:85 Noskhell... 1.07 1-95 0.36 0.10 0-77 1-75 0.09 0.16 1'62 1'79 9:67 0:45 0:33 1:5 1:29 0°31 0°25 0°13 0°7 0.64 0°23 0°25 0°86 0°4 1°06 1°09 1°76 0°35 1.63 1.00 1.53 4.35 Rangamati Bandarban Barkal Mahaloheri Lama Rangkarh Manikehen 0°10 2°77 0°32 0°24 2°07 0°11 0°69 1°18 0-91 1.03 0.12 9-23 0.22 -0.06 0.05 1.92 1.54 0.70 0104 0108 0'20 2'3 1'16 2°90 1°00 0°17 0*47 0°16 0°02 0°88 1.00 0.00 0.06 0.02 0-25 0.20 1:20 1:17 0:16 1 97 0.30 0.11 0.17 049 0'04 0'38 0-22 0-21 1-71 2:95 0.66 1:32 0:24 Hill Tip-0.07 0.37 0.03 0.38 0.07 0.80 0.16 0.01 0.03 0°50 1°90 0°53 0°58 1'80 1'45 1'14 1'00 Dinhata ... Cooch Behar... sickliganj ... Mathabhanga Fuibari (a) ... (Tofunganj) 0.13 0:26 0.01 0.01 0.59 9:14 2'40 0.15

(a) Hainfall return not received.

1.28

1:06

5.25

3:81 2.51

1/11

3-28

1 14

0.86 0.04 0.09

0:15 0109

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1921-concld.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	No. of rainy days.	A recage number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the mouth.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfull during the month	Total rainfall from 1st up to 30th June 1921.	Corneal rainfail from 1st up to 30th June 1921.	Station.	District.	Divisios.
1.09 1.05 1.35 0.14	2'86 0'75 0'45 1'47 0'25 2'56	1'64 2'82 3'20 1'62 1'48 2'07	2·37 0·30 0·25 0·09 0·46 0·28	0.74 0.57 0.35 2.20 1.05	0°50 0°26 0°10 0°06	0.06 0.08 0.14	0*22 0*: 7	0.32	0-16	17 12 7 10 9	11.7 11.2 11.4 11.7 10.8 12.3	15'32 9'33 5'97 7'59 5'17 4 91	10°19 11°49 9°83 9°82 10°05 11°89	2'86 2'33 3'20 2'20 1'48 2'56	15*82 9*38 5*97 7*59 5*17 4*91	10°19 11'49 9*83 9*82 10°05 11'89	Malda Chanchal. Gazol. Sibgauj. Gomastapur. Nawabgauj.	Maida	HAJSHAHL, —concld.
0°55 0°01 0°19 0°78 1°22 1°00 0°56	0*17 1*08 0*55 0*17 0*60 0*05 0*11 0*31	0°55 6°25 1°45 0°29 0°07 1°00 0°65 0°46	0°67 0°67 0°75 6°37 0°57	0°24 0°13 0°31 0°14 0°04 0°05 0°35	0°16 0°05 0°07 0°05	0°13 0°16 0°24 0°03 	0°42 0°02 0°27 0°05	0°17 0°16 0°23 0°36 0°14 	0.77 1.13 1.02 0.32 0.45 1.40 2.00	20 13 15 16 14 11 16 19	15°5 15°2 13°0 15°3 14°5 13°4 15°5 15°8	14'03 16'27 12'80 10'31 13'49 11'46 12'81	14 36 13*89 16*21 13*91 16*21 11*53 14*25 15*08	3·09 4·58 4·21 2·38 1·86 2·50 1·88 2·20	14 '06 16'27 12'80 10'31 13'49 11'36 12'81 14'77	14°36 13°89 16°21 13°91 16°21 11°53 14°25 15°08	Munshiganj Qacca Nawabganj. Narayanganj. Narayanganj. Manikganj. Joydebpur. Kapasia.	Daces	
0°45 0°12 0°20 0°01 0°25 0°40 0°15 0°70 0°38	1-12 0-34 0-75 0-85 0-48 2-42 1-50 0-71	0°25 0°38 2°10 0°28 0°74 2°18 1°30 0°39	0°11 0°05 0°49 0°66 0°08 1°25	0.75 0.60 0.30 0.22	0°02 0°42 0°08 0°40	 0.62 2.45	0'20	0°12 0°21 0°27 0°38 	1·30 0·27 0·25 0·29 0·29 0·22 1·70 0·58	18 13 16 19 16 21 9 17	16°5 12°1 18°4 15°0 19°3 14°3 18°1 15°6	15:53 6:32 10:81 10:78 7:93 25:35 9:55 24:17 4:91	18-32 12-31 13-92 19-06 15-07 23-62 12-70 27-26 15-97	2*70 1*20 2*10 1*51 1*50 2*75 2*45 8*70 1*02	15°53 6°32 10°84 10°78 7°93 28°35 9°55 24°17 4°91	18*32 12*31 13*93 19*06 15*07 23*62 12.70 27*26 15*97	Rishorganj Atia (Tangad). Sarisabari. Mymensingh. Jamaipar. Netrokona. Pingma. Durgapar. Sherpur (Tona).	Mymensingb	Dacca.
0·19 0·78	9.60 0.64	3.68	0.47	=	=	=	Ξ	0*40	1:42	16 17	19.3	18*86 11*32	15-92 21-63	3.68 1.94	18.86	15-92 21-63 12-76	Dewanganj. Nalitabari.		
0°12 0°08 0°08	0.03 0.15	0.60 0.09 1.60	0*08 0*07	0°33 0°34 0°42	0·19 1·07	0.09 0.10 0.25	0°07 0°10 0°03	0°05 0°05 0°02	0190 015 015	19 13 12	15°2 14°7 15°6	9°60 9°53	12.76 13.12 14.38	2.65 2.70 1.63	3.60	13-12	Madaripur Faridpur. Rajbari # (Goalundo).	Faridpur	
0-24 0-72 0-52 1-02 0-46	0.09 0.41 0.10 0.62 1.56 1.35	0*88 1*36 2*13 0*17 0*02 0*17	0-66 1*07 0*57 0*15	0°37 0°52 0°25 0°03 0°02	0.08 0.35 0.12 0.60 0.46	0·11 0·15 0·40 0·04 0·16	0°10 0°09 0°21 0°50 0°06	0°07 0°16 0°70 0°20	1·17 2·25 1·62 0·85 0·13	15 19 20 12 13 7	14°1 17°0 17°0 16°2 16°9 16°0 18°2	11-42 12:31 17:11 12:68 9:52 9:55	12°41 20°09 13°16 14°86 16°07 13°74 19°73	2-75 2-25 2-54 1-55 1-72 3-15	17:11 12:68 9:52	20 09 12°16 14°. 6 16°07	Haridaspur. Takerhat. Bhanga. Pangsa. Ballakandi. Bhusna. Palong.		
1*80 2*65 0*69 0*36 0*30 0*59 0*96 1*75	1.50 1.14 1.69 1.08 0.24 1.23 1.32	1*72 2*10 1*05 1*40 0*95 1*23 1*20 0*49	2·42 0·14 2·53 0·07 0·34 0·25 0·40 0·2	0·21 0·17 0·15 0·04 0·25 0·18 0·19	0°15	0*20 0*35 0*03 0*08 0*4	0°10 0°10 0°12 0°18	0°15 0°40 0°37 0°34 0°40 0°15 0°52	1'22 2'52 0'11 1'58 2'05 1'59 0'48 0'1	16 17 14 17 15 16 18 11	17.5 17.6 16.2 16.8 14.8 17.7 17.6 16.5	19-11 21-12 10-75 14:03 12:61 15:84 18:74 10:8	21.78 29.80 15.36 16.59 13.92 18.54 21.29 17.14	3-24 5-23 2-53 2-07 2-04 3-57 4-37 2-71	10-74 14-03 12-61 15-84 18-74	20°80 15°36 16°59 13°52 18°54 21°29	Parival. Gournadi. Shola. Daulatkhan.	Bakarganj]
3-09 0-36 1-33 0-70 0-30 1-65	2*31 1*26 2*06 2*20 0*38 0*18	0°72 0°37 2°39 0°68 0°32 0°10	1°45 0°50 0°76 0°53 0°30 0°10	1*35 0*03 0*76 0*18 0*15	1°42 0°22 	0.09 0.21 0.48	0°05 0°40 0°08 0'31 0°40 0°25	0*59 0*04 0*05 0*34 0*15 0*06	0.40 0.28 0.31 1.80 2.13	19 21 19 17 17 17	18·8 16·8 16·6 17·1 17·4 17·3	25-93 17-12 22-85 13-76 11-43 26-94	30°39 21'87 22'90 19'58 17'80 23'59	2.3	0 17-1: 8 22-8: 5 18-20 0 11-4	2 21'87 5 22'96 6 19'48 3 17'66	Chittagong. Kutubdia- Satkania. Kodala-	Chittagons	
1°80 0°53 0°19 3°24	1°18 0°36 0°36 0°66	1°17 0°45 0°75	0*40	0.80		0°21 0°07	0.27	1:20 0:12 0:02 0:28	4°15 0°00 0°46 0°06	17 15 14 13	17.4 16.8 15.8 13.2	36°47 10°42 18°77 15°11	18-05 15-54 15-85 16-29	5-40 2-50 6-7	10:42	15-54	Brahmanbaris	Tippera	
0°40 0°43 0°85	0.82 0.82 0.82	0-18 0-45 0-12 0-60	0.36	0-23	0.60	1111	0.10	3.12	0.83 0.60 1.10 2.75	18 17 17 17 15	14°9 14°3 16°3 14°4	15°52 17-4 18°23 13°97	16-26 14:38 15:6: 16:43	3*8	18 21	14-38 15-60	Nasiruagar- Daudkandi. Kasba-		ONG.
3·82 0·78 1·65 0·58 1·50 0·83 0·92	0°13 3°02 6°54 0°98 0°42	0.07	0°24 0°20 0°17 0°08 0°80	-	0°15 0°05 0°07 0°18 0°10	0.05	0.05 0.14 0.04 0.23	0.18 0.00 0.18 0.90	0.74 0.68 0.03 3.18 0.06 1.40 2.22	17 17 19	18-3 17-5 16-8 16-2 17-3 17-8 18:4	22-10 16:32 27:30 16:32	23°47 23°08 22°20 16°49 20°56 22°13 20°31	3°1 4'8 3°1 3°1 3°3	7 16.4 4 22.10 8 16.3 5 27.5 0 16.3	1 28°08 8 22 20 2 16°44 0 20°56 2 22°13	Feni. Harishpur. Ramganj. Chhagainaya. Hatia.	Noakhali	OHITTAGONG.
0.60 0.50 0.50 0.55 0.04 0.15 0.14 0.23	0°30 0°05 0°24 1°00	0.07	0.53	1:09 0:16 0:35 0:12	0°15 0°15 0°11	0.03	0.35	0.95	0.46 0.09 0.27 1.06 1.58 0.21 0.87	25 16 16 19 20	19-7 19-0 0-1 (n) (n) (n) (n)	13.19	2 0-06 19-06 (n) (n) (n)	3.7	7 13°1 0 14°3 5 18°2 6 92°7 4 17°1 4 16°9	2 20°06 8 19°06 3 (n: 6 (n) 9 (n) 7 (n)	Bandarban.	Hill Tracts.	
0.36	8 6 8 8 8					-	0-13		0.86		15-3			9:9	i 14°1	1 15.4		Hill Tippers.	
0.20 0.30 0.30 1.10	3 3 20 5 1 40 6 2 14	0.80 5.40 5.40	1.80	6-03		0.0	0.01	9-10	0*6:	20 16 16	17*1 18*2 17*1 17*1 12*4	45-26 14-59 22-43	31°96 24°96 27°77 27°77	5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 45°5 12 14°5 18 22°4	6 31'9 9 24'5 3 17'7 27'7	8 Cooch Behar. 4 Mickliganj. 5 Mathabhange	Behar.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

(a) Not ascertained.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PLAN OF PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET NO. XLII (CHANDNI CHAWK STREET WIDENING).

Notice is hereby given under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a plan of a proposed Public Street, in Ward No. X, known as proposed Public Street No XL11 (Chandni Chawk Street Widening) between Dharamtala Street and Prinsep Street.

The plan provides for the widening of Chandni Chawk Street to 40 feet from Dharamtala Street to Prinsep Street.

The proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal holdings:—

Name of Street.

Number of Municipal holdings

Chandni Chawk Street

... 1, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, passage to 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24-1, 24-2, 25, 26, 27, passage to 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 40-1, 40-2, 41.

Chandni Chawk 2nd Lane

. . 12.

lst "

... 11, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-6, 12.

Dharamtala Street ...

... 168, 168-1.

The plan of the proposed Public Street and the particulars of the land through which the proposed Public Street will pass may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., Saturdays between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before 30th September 1921.

C. H. Bompas, Chairman.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd June 1921.

rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,

		_					Boarding on	Value of zero	Feight n	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S REIGHT.	H PREVIOUS	HRIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATA IN-	E P. W. D.	Remarks.
Name of river and place where readings are taken.	se readings are taken.		Date.		Hour,	1		P. W. D. datum.	datam.	Rise.	Fall.	1920.	1919.	
				•		-						8		
	(Monohyr		h Jul	8th July 1921	6 А.М	:	112.10	00.00	112-10	:	,09-0	110-60′	116.40′	
	- Care and -				, e		17.20	56-319'	73-519	:	0.50	68-769'	72-719'	
Ganges	Kajmahal		otn "				101.10	1900.1	95.0067		0.50	25-796'	24.296	Gauge shifted from
	Goalundo		8th "		8 hours	:	21-10	4.020	002.00	i				Fakirabad.
					8 7 8		27.10′	135-18'	162-28′	:	•	161-78′	173-36′	
	Gaunati	DAS.	" ing	÷	0 0.00	:	i		*	0000		49.100	40-309	
Brahmaputra	Serajganj		8th "		12 hours	:	40.60	1.209,	45.109	0:30	:	#6 10s		
	Dibrugarh	8th	ih "	•	9 А.М.	i	1,9-30′	314·18′	333-48'	.01-0		333-18	334-68	
	,									4.5			Y.	
	(Bhairab Bazar		8th		6 hours		7.67	1.61′	9.58	,80-0	: .	:	:	
					,		111.95	1.61	15.86′	.650	•	13-11,	11-78′	
Meghna .	Chandpur		,, die		" 0	:			i di Pilip Maj	1		97.30/*	99.10.	
	Fenchuganj		8th "	•	1	:	29.10	:	1	Steady	dy	, 8 .		
							98.70	- 8.69	17.08′	0.40	:	17.98,	17.68'	
Dhaleswari	Sabhar	° ::	otn "	2	. A.B.	:	2		7.900	0.50		5-889	604-6	
Bhagirathi	Swarupganj		8th "	•	9	:	2.88	1.30%	600.1	000	:		125.721	
	Edilour	ж :	8th	:	. 9	:	2.50	92.58	95.08	:	.80-0	101-00,	cr.#0I	
	Nonnanana						21.56	5.59	15-97	.80-0	I	15-55,	13-83,	
Lakhya	Maiayangan	77.000		•					0.001	0.90		10-201	9.701,	
Takerhat	1 Takerhat		8th		6 А.М.	:	10.40	- 0.233	3.901	020				

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 14th July 1921,

							Reading on		Height alove P. W. D.	DAY'S HEIGHT.	IGHT	DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	E DATE IN-	Ветлаг кз.
Kame of ejver and places where resilings are taken.	dace where	readings are taken.		Pate		Hour.	Rusge	P. W. D. datum.	datum	Rise.	Falls	1920.	1919.	
			0	041. 1-1-1-1001	1001	7	2013	0.00	111-407		0.70	112-10/	116-70	
		Mongnyr .	:	tine and	1201	O A.M.	2							
Ganges		Rajmahal	6 :	9th "	=	6 ,,	. 16-75'	56-319′	73-069"		0-45	69-819	73-719'	
		Goalundo .	6	9тр "	:	8 hours	1	4.896	:	:	1	25-596′	24-396′	
		f Ganhati .	6.	9th		8 А.М	26-90	135-18'	162-08′		0.50	161-48′	173-56'	
Brahmaputra		_	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	9th	•	12 hours	40-90	1.509	42.409	0.30	:	42.009′	40-409	
		Dibrugarh	STATE STATE OF STATE	9th "	ī	9 А.М.	20:30'	314·18′	334-48'	1.00,	!	332-88′	334·18′	
		C Bhairab Bazar		ýth		6 hours	7-75	1.61	,98.6	.80-0		16.94	15-11,	
Montana		Chandpur	enterestation in the	POLY 25/10_2/17 (0)		8-30	11:50'	19-1	* 13-11′	0.25		12.86′	12.28'	
will be		Fenchugani	Annexative comp	9th		7	29-05/	:		1	.60-0	27-40.*	22.30.	
													*	
Bhaleswari	•	Sabhar 9th ,,	:	94.6 "	:	7 A.M	26.00′	- 8.62'	17:38	0.30,	i	18-08/	17-58'	
Rhaoirathi			:	9th "	ŧ	9	6-63'	1-509′	8-139	0.75'		.690-9	11-409′	
Dimoder		Edilonr	50,670pt 500 0 m	9th	:	9	3.08	92-58'	.99-96	. 0.58		100-24	102-83′	
Labbya		Naravanga			•	•	21.58	- 5.59	15-99,	0.05,	:	15-53'	14·10′	
fadaripur Bil	Route		April Administrative State		:	6 А.М	10-60′	- 0-288	100-01	0.50,	1	10.201	9-701'	

Remarks. Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 14th July 1921. 74-919 40-409 24-596' \$5.50,* 9-701 HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-334-78 11.809 12-53' .99-101 41-909 6.039 27-60" 10-501 113-00' 18-08, 161-28 332.78 17-36 1990. COMPARID WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S RESORT, 0.30 0.20 0.25 : : : *** : : : : ... 0.52 0.50 0.40, .80-0 0.30 0.54 0-05 Rise. ... : Height above P. W. D. datum. 42.809 10.301 72-569 8.679 9541 162-28 336-98 *** Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum. 56.319 1.509 1.509 4-896 314-18' 0.00 -8.69 92-28, - 5.59 1.61 1.61 21.67 10-90 27.10 22.80 7-83, 11-75 29.10 26-30 2.83 41.30 16.25 Reading on gauge. 12 hours hours 8 hours A.M. . A.M. A.M. Hour. A.M. 00 9 9 9 10th July 1921 11 * 11 11 . Date. .. * ** 11 * 11 10th : : Bhairab Bazar ... ** : *** Narayanganj Name of river and place where readings are taken. Swarupganj Feuchnganj Dibrugarh Chandpur Serajganj Goalundo Takerhat Monghyr ...- Rajmahal Gauhati Edilpur Sabhar ... : Route *** Madaripur Bil Brahmaputra Dhaleswari Bhagirathi Damodar Meghna Lakhya Ganges

* Beading on gange.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,

1										Holant	DAY'S BEIGHT.	GBT.	DATUM ON SAME COLOR		Remarks.
Name of siver and place where residings are taken.	, where rea	dings are taken.		Date.			Hour.	Reading on gange.	P. W. D. datum.	above P. W. D. datum.	Rise.	Falls	1920.	1919.	
			1						,000	111-10'	Steady	dy	113-40	118-30′	
	_	(Monghyr	11th July 1921	h Jul	y 1921	9 1	А.М.	01:111	66.910	79-519'		0.02	72-369'	75-569′	
Ganges	1	Rajmahal	11th		£ . F	9 %	" hours	16-20	4-896	ı	1.*		25:396'	24-796	
	,							04.90	135-187	162-48	0-50	:	161-28	174.66′	
	_	Ganhati	11th	ih "				41.80	1.509,	43-309	0.50		41-809	40-209/	
Brahmaputra	-	Serajganj .	HI H			12	hours	26.20	314·18′	340-38	3.40′	i	334-28′	336-18′	*
		(Dibrugaru	! !					,000a	1.61	9-61	0.17	ı	17-53′	15-36′	
		Bhairab Bazar 11th.	11 11		:		6 hours			13-11′	:	0.25	13-11,	12-78′	
Meghna		Chandpar 11th			:		10-30 hours			:	Ste	Steady	27.70.	22.70.	
		Fenchugani		11th		:							10.00	19.70	
							7 V W	26.80	8.62	18-18,	0.50	:	18.18.		
Dhaleswari	1	Sabhar	11th					7.58	r 1-509"	,680-6	0-41,	:	,660-9	12-069	
Bhagirathi	i,	Swarupganj 11th	1	1th	:	:	" 9	9-40/-		,80-96	0-67	•	98-74	100:08	
Damodar	1	Edilpur	-	11th	•	£	" 9	01.70			0.21,	:	15-37	14-41'	
Lakhya	1	Narayanganj	oj 1	11th		:				y 10-401'	r 0.10'	: 	10:301	7 9-151,	
ar Janian Ril Route Takerhat	Route	Takerhat	11th	Lith		1	D A.M.							-	

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 14th July 1921.

								Bending on	Value of zero	Height D.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S BEIGHT.	EIGHT.	HRIGHT ABOTE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	NE DATE IN-	Remarks.
Name of river and place where readings are taken.	dace where	readings are taken.			Date.		Hour	gange.		datum.	Itise.	Pali.	1830.	1919.	
	C	Monghyr	:	12th July 1921	July	1921	6 A. M	111-50′	,00-0	1111-50′	.040,	1.	113-30′	,01.611	
Ganges		Rajmahal	:	12th		,	9	16-05′	56-319'	72-369		0-15	72-919'	76-5694	
			:	12th	:	÷	8 hours	:	4-896		i		55.496	24-996	
	٤	Gaubati	12th	12th	:		8 A. M	27-60'	135-18"	162-78′	0.30		.81-191	175-26	
Brahmaputra		17	12th	2th		:	12 hours	. 42-30′	1.509	43-809′	0.20		41-609	-609-07	
	_=		12th	12th	·	:	9 А. М	25-70'	314·18′	339-88	•		333-88	335-98′	
	5	Bhairsb Bazar		12th			6 hours	8-33	1.61′	9-94,	0.33	1	17-53'	15-86′	
Meghna		Chandpur	12th	12th			п.	11-25'	1.61′	12.86′		0.25	12.86′	12.86′	
1	-	-50		12th		. :	, L	29.30,	:	i	0.50,	i.	27.70	23.00.	
Dhaleswari	.:	Sabbar	12th	12th		:	7 А. М	27.50	-8.62	. 18-58	,040,		,80-81	17.88′	
Bhagirathi			, 12th	L2th	=		9	7-51'	. 1.509,	9-019,	•	.20-0	,690-9	15.849	
Damodar			12th	12th		'r	9	2.93	92-58	95-50,	•	0.58	103-83,	,80-66	
Lakhya	i	Narayanganj 12th	1	12th	=			21-83	2.29,	16-24'	0.04%	. 1	15.49	14.49,	
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	Route		:	12th	:		6 А. М	11-20′	-0.999	10-601	.030,		10.301,	,108-6	

" Reading on gauge.

the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,

							Value of zero	Height	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S REIGHT.	H PREVIOUS	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	VE P. W. D.	Remarks.
Name of river and place where readings are taken.	readings are taken.		Date.		flour.	Reading on gauge.	P. W. D. datum.	above P. W. D. datum.	Rise.	Fall.	1920.	1919.	
		13th	July	138h July 1921	6 A.M	112.00/	,00-0	112-00′	0.50		114-50	120-10'	
		1344			5	16-25	56-319′	72-569	.0.50		73-119'	77-419	
Ganges	Kajmanai	Isth				1	4.896′	in I	i	:	25-496′	. 25.296′	
	CCanbatt	13th			8 A.M	27.80	135-18′	162-98′	0.50	•	161-58′	175-56'	
		1941			12 hours	42.40	1.509	43-909	0.10	:	41-509	40-609	
Branmaputra	Dibrugarh 13th	13th	: :	: :	10 а.м	21-90	314-18′	336-08'	:	3.80	333-88′	334.38	
					6 bonrs	8-837	,19-1	10-44′	0.20		17-61'	15.94	
	Bhairab Bazar 15th	150	: :	•	19.30 hours	11-337	1-61,	12-94′	0.08	:	13-11,	13-11′	
Meghna	Chandpur 13th	13th		: :	1	29-70	1	1.	0.40	1	27-80'*	23-30′*	
					4.4	27-50	-8.62	18.88,	0-30		17-98′	17-98′	
Dhaleswari	. Sabhar	13th		ş				8-699		0.35,	8-229	13.639,	
Bhagirathi	. Swarupganj 13th	13t	н	:	:		0	100.41′	4-91′		104.50′	,89-28,	
Damodar	. Edilpur		н ,,	ŧ	: .			16-33	,60-0	:	15-58′	14.74′	
Lakhya	Narayanganj	13th	 	: :	6 A.M		1	10-701′	0.10	i .	10-401′	,106-6	

P Bandlane on second

Name of river and pla	Name of rieer and place where readings are taken.	é		Date.		Hour.	Reading on	Value of zero referred to	Height above	COMPARED W	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN	ME DATE IN-	
								P. W. D. datum.	. W. D. datum.	Rise.	· Fall.	1920.	1919.	TOTAL STATE OF THE
	Monghyr		14th July 1921	July	126	6 А.Ж	112-00′	.00.0	112-00	Steady	ıdy	117-70′	120-20′.	
Ganges	Rajmahal	:		14th ,, ,,	:	" 9	.06-91	56-319	73-219	0.65	:	73-869	77-719	
	Goalundo			2		8 hours	:	4-896′			•	25-596'	25.696	
	Gauhati	:	14th "	1		8 A.M	28.60′	135-18′	163-78′	0.80	i	,86-191	175-86′	
Brahmaputra	Serajganj		14th	•	:	12 hours	42.60	1-509	44-109′	0.50,	•	41.409	40-709'	
	Dibrugarh 14th "		14th	•	ı	•	21-75'	314-18'	335-93'		0-15	334-28'	334-08′	
	(Bhairab Bazar 14th	azar	14th		f	6 hours	9.17	1.61′	.82-01	0.34	:	17-61'	16-03"	
Meghna	Chandpur 14th		14th		:	13-30 hours	11-25'	1.61′	12.86′	/1	,80-0	13-61,	13:36'	
	Fenchuganj 14th	mj	14th			7 "	30-00	:	ı	0.30,	. 1	*.01.12	23-50*	
Dhaleswari	Sabhar 14th	i	14th			7 л.м	27-80	-8.62,	.81-61	0.30	:	18-08/	18-18"	
Bhagirathi	Swarupganj 14th	(un	14th	•		9	,99-1	1.509	690-6	0.37	·	9-239	14-609	
Damodar	Edilpar 14th	:	14th		:	9-	10-00,	93.28	102.58	2.17		,99-201	98-33,	
* Lakhya	Narayanganj 14th	anj	14th		ı		22-12'	- 5.59	16-53'	0.50,		15-83′	14-83	
Madaripur Bil Route	ute Takerhat 14th "	•	14th	:		6 А.М.	11-50/	- 0.5997	106-01	,06.0		107-401	10001	

SERVICE CO.
CONTROL OF THE
12/0 15/20
\$155 POST
S20454 (51.5)
COST PROPERTY.
FF
Blowed 1990
100
400
State of Street
ш
Samuel 1800
BENGA
Sec. 139
1000
DEPARTMENT
100
THE MANUFACTURE
Str _33
(Season)
ш
Stevens 100
100
100
(Albertalis)
200 200000
90%,30000
-
00 A MIN
ACCOUNT OF
20200-010
0.00
ALCOHOLD BY
200000
No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the last of t
SECTION S.
100 Burg
CHAPT - TO
NII Samuel
200
STREET, STREET
NATIONAL PROPERTY.
C198 EC. 61
- Same
DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
STORY STATE
200 mg
SEC. 2005
(3)
100
C. S. C.
TO SECRETARY
-
BOOK I W
60.00 mm
RRIGATION
STREET, SQUARE
1000
STREET, SALES
His Day

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1921-22.

			-	ani			pur		DETAILS	0 1	AREAS LEASE			- 	1921-72.		1920-21.	
			arga.	42			AND 1275		1.5	Season leases	enses.		1	1	-	1	-	10
	District.	Charl.	desib ilul betami	erage dischargente.	beilibn extados	proximate area rrigated during bus che the sud during.	sove strainsond moles irrigation of deal some	-sessed mirel-suc	-frant's	.idabl.	Sugarcane	Hot weather.	Jesel	JatoT buard	During mont	Up to end o month.	Ducing mond	Up to end, month.
			Fac	un AV		n	第15日数3-5 0	7		THE HOUSE WAR	Serence	Laborate	Aoros	Acres. In	Inches, In	Inches, Inches, Inches	hes. In	chi
-			C ft. C. ft		C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. A	Acres. A	Acres. A	WCI Gue				4 76-6	4-05	5.5
								62,324	850		•	**	850 6	111,60				17
		(Midnapore	1,411		-									2,560	2 00	3.36	3.84	
C Ni	Midnapore		522	i	:	:	1	2,560	:		;				9.03	2.19 2	2.53	2.35
-		Panchkura				:	1	:	1	:	:	2/	1	1			1	
<u> </u>	Howrah .	Tidal Keuches, Manges I am			:	1		64,884	850		1		850 6	65,734	:	:		
~		Lotal Munapote comm							1	1	1	1	9.30	74 089			:	
CIRCLE.		and the corresponding	1:	:	1	:	1	73,753	329	1	1			2			Ī	
		period last year.								1	6.		3	17,389	5.27	94-9	3.03	
		Constitution	1,000	16	ı		:	17,386		-	1	İ	1	I				
B)	Bardwan au Hooghly.	*I.a correspond	!	!	!		:	16,458	i	i	1	1	1	16,458	100	1.	Servi	
		period last year.					1	0000	020	1-	2		853	83,123		1	:	
		GRAND TOTAL		i	•	i	:	82,210	1	1	1	1	359	90,540	:)	1	2000
XO ₄ (5)	•	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRE-	1	1	1	: 1	1	90,211	329	:	:							
		SPONDING PERSON OF LANGE		_									A.	A. N. DAS,	,8A(A. N. Das,		

CALCUTTA, 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

CONTENTS.

Forecast of the Summer Til Crop of Bengal, 1921-22	Vital Statistics of the Towns of Bengal for the weeks ending 25th Jone and 2nd July 1921 1597—1598 Statement showing the daily gauge readings on certain rivers for the week ending 21st July 1921 1599—1605 Calcutta Improvement Trust notice 1606 Private gifts in Dacca Division 1607 Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1921 1607
Monthly Weather and Crop Report for the month of June 1921 1580	Heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers for the month of June 1921 1608-1609
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending on the 20th July 1921 1591—1595	the half-month from the Ist to the 15th
ist of prices of articles of food in Calcutta for the week ending 23rd July 1921 1596	Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers in Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Forecast of the Summer Til crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

'(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1918-19, the area under til in Bengal has represented some 5.0 per cent. of the total area under til in British India.)

Character of the season.—At the outset, the weather was generally favourable for the preparatory operations. In March, however, wet weather somewhat interfered with the sowings and germination of the crop. The subsequent prolonged drought extending up to May, with slight interruptions

1576 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

during the latter part of April, helped the growth for a while, but considerably affected the outturn, particularly in the western districts. The sudden and early rise of the rivers during the month of June also caused damage in the low-lying tracts of East and North Bengal districts. On the whole the season has not been favourable for the crop this year.

Acreage.—The total area sown this year with the crop is reported to be

162,700 acres as against 155,300 acres last year.

Outturn .- From the estimates furnished by the District Officers the average outturn of the crop for the province works out at 73 per cent. of the normal this year, against 77 per cent. last year. Taking the normal yield at 61 maunds per acre, the gross outturn for the province is estimated at 26,700 tons this year, against 26,900 tons last year, or a decrease of 200 tons only.

G. EVANS.

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, The 22nd July 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Forecast of the Summer Til crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

District,	area Bun	mated rmal under omer il.	812 M1	1 area nuder mer til.	wo avera	100 to repr formal, wh uld be the age outtur er acre ropped.	at	Date sowing beg ye whe date	by which general this sar and ther the was carl	t whether the	om- is Remarks by District Officers.
] '	Last year.	This year.	Last year	This y	ear.	погра	al or lat	e. normal o	
1		2	3	- 1	5	6			7	17 8	
24-Parganas		100	Acres, 100*	Acres, 100*	- 41		33	End o	f March	Not yet begu	Damage to the extent of 6 annas is r ported from Basirhat subdivision. To
Nadia	-	300	-	100	-		67	Middle	e of Feb		sy. The weather has see a
Marshidabad	1.0	000							· Amily	· Early.	growth of the crop.
			2,200	1.800	67		67	March, mal.	Nor	June. Norm	al The decrease in area as compared with last year is due to want of rainfall at the sowing time. Subsequently drought also retarded the growth of the crop and cause some damage.
Jessore	2,3	00	1,600	1,500	92		12	March.	Nor.	June and Jul Normal	y. The decrease in area was due to unfavour able another at sowing time. The weather on the whole has been favour able and the growth of the crop fair. The outling he is a south of the crop fair.
Khuina	- 4,40	00	500	800	67	A 81		Seginui Febru Norma	ary.	First week of June. Not mal.	owing to want of rain in April and May. If The increase in area as compared with lar year is due to high price of oilseeds and to decreased cultivation of jute. The weathers
Burdwan	3,80	0	600	2,400	50	67		üddle Februs March.	of try to Nor-	End of May to June. Nor mal.	timely rainfall. The weather was dry which a
Birbhum	40	0	4004	300	98	56		arch	-	June	The decrease in area was due to want of rain at sowing time. The weather has not been favorable.
Gankura	2,700		2,000	3,700	100	- 81	E	od of ity. E	Janu- arly.	Beginning o May. Early.	f The increase in area was due to good rainfall during the sowing season. The weather was fairly favourable. Slight damage was done by december.
ooghly	7,500		7,300	5,600	75	60	A	erch ipril.	and Nor-	May and June, Normal,	The decrease in area was due to drought at sowing time. Subsequently insufficient rainful and affected the growth of the crop. The full.
orgaly	1.000		90G*	900*	100	100	En	d of F	lebeu-	First week of June, Nor-	damage caused by drought. The weather has been favourable and the outturn bas been a normal one tals year.
owrah	200		(8)	(82)	50	66	Be,	ginning arch.	t of Late.	msi, Middle of June. Late,	The weather has not been ferourable.
isbahi	10,300		100	8,600	75	83	Mid M m	areb.	of Nor-	Middle of June. Normal.	The increase in area is due to more extensive cultivation of the crop owing to fall in price of jute. The weather has on the whole been favourable and benefices.
najpur	200	,	2002	200*	66	78	Lay	t weel	t of N	Not yet com-	orop. The outturn is below the normal owing to unfavourable weather at sowing time.
Spir	200		100*	200*	100		Tris	d.	NOT-	meaced.	The weather has not been favourable. The outliurn is expected to fall below the normal owing to want of timely and adequate rain-
ra	3,600	1,4		1,400	80	75	Man		Nor- J	use. Normal	The west or has been favourable on the whole.
ua	33,000	21.3	00 2	1.100	64	ăe.	Midd	Llin	of M		For want of timely rain, the outturn expect- ed is much below the normal.
							Mai		or- 1	lune, Normal.	The weather was favourable at the sowing time, but sobsequently the sudden and untimely rise of water damaged about half of the trop sown.

District.	Estimated normal area under summer	Estimated area under summer til.		Taking represen normal, who be the a outturn crops	t the hat would verage per acre	Date by which sowing generally began this year, and wnether that date was early, normal or inte.	Date by which harvesting generally com- menced this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
	til.	Lust year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	W = 1	1	9
1	2	3		-5	, 18	7	8	
galda	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	-	67	Latter part of February. Normal.		Owing to unfavourable weather, only 5 acres are reported to have been cultivated in one thans, namely, Shibganj.
Daeca a	. 5,900	5,900	13,800	93	70	Ditto	Middle of June. Nor-	
Mymensingh	112,800	76,400	72,900	76	78	Middle of March. Nor mal.		The weather has been generally fair. Un-
Paridpur "	11,200	11,800	12,000	87	9	January au February Normal	d June. Norm	The increase in area is due to decrease in area under jute. The weather has generally been favourable. About 20 per cent of the crop has been damaged in the Madafipur subdivision by the sudden rise of water.
Bakargani	7,500	5,500	5,500	100		7 January. Normal.	Middle April. No mal.	outturn to fall below the normal.
Ohittagong	20	0 200	• 200	ju 10	0 10	March. No mal.		The weather has been favourable.
Tippera	9,20	9,200	9,10		7	87 Ditto	Ditto	Untimely flood California of the Sadar and i fall in the western side of the Sadar and i the Brahmanbaria and Chandpur subdivisions has affected the outturn.
Noakhali	80	500	0 50	0	83 1	60 February. Normal.	Ditto	The weather has been favourable and normal outturn is expected.
Total Bengal	220.2	00† 155.30	0 162,70	00	17	73		

Conventional area

† Revised.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of estimated acreage and outturn of the Summer Til crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

			X	0005					AIRTD (IN	TONS).			3037
Province.	ot	Of	AREA (IN ACR	PERCENTAGE BY WRICH COLUMN 2 EXCEEDS (+). OR 18 LESS THAN (-) AREA IN			hatimated yield of current year, i.e., of area	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area	Average of preceding		PERCENTAGE BY WHIG COLUMN 7 EXCERDS (+ OR IS LESS THAN (- YIELD IN		
	current year's crop-	previous year's crop-	Average of preceding	Column 3.		Column 4.		column 3,			Dolnma 8.	Column 9.	
	1			-	Torris 6		1	.81			10	- 11	
Bengal	162.70	165,300	Fice Ten years. 174,600 186,60	100	Fice years.	Ten years.	26,700	26,900	years. ye	Ten (ars. 24,000	-0-7	Five years. +27.8	Ten years +11

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE LIGHT RAILWAYS

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 2780Com.

The report of the Conciliation Board which was constituted to deal with the recent strikes on the Light Railways under the management of Messrs. Martin & Co. is published for general information. The Conciliation Board is the first to be constituted under the scheme formulated by the Committee on Industrial Unrest for dealing with disputes in public utility services, and it is most gratifying to find that they have not merely settled the various points in dispute between the Company and its employes, but have also been able to secure their consent to the establishment of a Joint Works Committee, which should, under proper guidance, greatly assist the settlement of any differences that may arise hereafter, and so avoid the necessity of recourse to strikes with all the public inconvenience and loss which they cause. Much of the success of the Conciliation Board was due to the reasonable and temperate attitude of the parties when brought face to face, and the whole case illustrates in a striking manner the value of well designed measures for securing the frank discussion of industrial disputes by the parties concerned and the suitability of the concrete proposals made by the Committee on Industrial Unrest for this purpose. The thanks of the public and of the Government are due to Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues on the Conciliation Board for their disinterested public services, and the Governor in Council congratulates them on the successful result of their labours.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. MARR.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT.

In accordance with the request of Messrs. Martin & Co., and of the representatives of their employees on the light railways under the management of the firm, Government appointed a special Conciliation Board to enquire

into the points enumerated below.

2. The staff of the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala and Baraset-Basirhat Light Railways struck work at 5 P.M. on the 15th June, and the Loco. Department of the Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway on the 18th June. The numbers of strikers were 645, 190, 410 and 50, respectively. Work on the Baraset-Basirhat line was resumed unconditionally, partly on the 22nd June and fully on the 25th June. On the Arrah-Sassaram Railway work was resumed partly on the 27th June and fully on the following day. Work on the two Howrah lines was resumed on the afternoon of the 2nd July on the promise of the appointment of this Conciliation Board. Our report, unless otherwise stated, deals only with the two Howrah lines, as mutually agreed upon before us by both parties. us by both parties.

3. By the courtesy of the District Magistrate of Howrah, three meetings were held in his room for the convenience of witnesses, and three meetings were held in Calcutta.

4. The managing agents were represented by Mr. G. C. Das, Chief Engineer, and Mr. W. G. L. Gilbert, Traffic Superintendent, and the employees by Mr. E. Jones.

5. Taking the points of reference seriatim-

ITEM (A).—The alleged inequitable effect of a recent rule regarding the calculation of overtime. This item referred to-

- (1) The alleged insufficiency of khoraki paid to the members of the locomotive staff when halting during the night at out-stations.—
 The khoraki hitherto paid was as. 2 per night for every Rs. 12-8 of the monthly pay. It was mutually agreed before us that a flat rate of as. 8 per night's halt should be substituted;
- (2) Lack of accommodation for these men at out-stations. The managing agents explained that there were four stations concerned, and that accommodation already existed at one of them. They promised to provide permanent shelter at the three others. (Amta, Sheakhala and Champadanga); and
- (3) Shunting operations.—The managing agents undertook to draw the attention of all concerned to the rules regarding the issue of shunting certificates on the evidence of which overtime is calculated, and to enforce compliance therewith. The representative of the employees expressed himself satisfied with this undertaking. There is to be no change in the existing rules.
- 6. ITEM (B).—The alleged insufficiency of the supply of uniforms.— The representative of the employees withdrew this item on the statement of the Loco. Superintendent, who was present throughout the enquiry, to the effect that on the day before the strike began, he had acceded to the request for one cold weather and two hot weather uniforms per annum.
- 7. ITEM (C).—The alleged hardship caused by fines imposed for slow running said to be due to the use of bad coal.—It was admitted that the coal obtainable is not of the best quality, but the managing agents stated that any fines that had been imposed for slow timing had been for faults of the drivers and not for bad coal. The Loco. Superintendent undertook personally to investigate all cases that came up for disciplinary action, where any claim was made that late running was due to bad coal. The managing agents also readily accepted our suggestion that all fines realised should be reserved for the benefit of the men. On these assurances the complaint was withdrawn.

8. Item (D).—The demand for extension to the Engineering Department of the full increase of 45 per cent. granted to other departments in 1920.—The misunderstanding here had arisen owing to a circular issued by the managing agents granting the men of all departments an increment of 45 per cent. with effect from the 1st October 1920, in excess of the pay which had been drawn previous to the 1st April 1919. It appeared that in framing this circular the managing agents had overlooked the fact that a short time before the issue of this circular, the Chief Engineer, in exercise of general discretionary powers, had raised the pay of his staff on the basis of individual merit. In some cases these advances were above 45 per cent., and in others below. On the issue of the circular, the Traffic and Loco. departments granted increases of 45 per cent. as promised, and added thereto any increments given in exceptional cases to individuals subsequent to the 1st April 1919; but no further action was taken by the Engineering Department. This lack of co-ordination between the departments, and the fact that some of the men in the Engineering Department were not receiving the increments promised by the circular, naturally caused dissatisfaction in this department. It was mutually agreed before us—

(1) that no man should receive less than the pay to which the Chief Engineer had raised him before the issue of the circular;

(2) that no man should receive less, as from the 1st October 1920, than a pay 45 per cent. in excess of the pay he was drawing on the 1st April 1919; and

(3) that those who were getting house allowance or house accommodation on the 1st April 1919 should, other circumstances being equal, continue to enjoy the same advantages in addition to the pay as determined above.

9. ITEM (E).—Alleged insufficiency of the house rent allowances.—
Through an oversight the house allowance, which is not less than 10 per cent. of the pay of those entitled to receive it, was not actually raised at the time the 45 per cent. increment was granted. Consequently men newly appointed at the higher rate were receiving a larger house allowance than the older employees. The managing agents informed us that orders had already been issued to rectify the oversight, and the representative of the men declared himself quite satisfied.

10. Item (F).—Alleged deliberate transfers of the officers of the Railway Workmen's Association, and the dismissal of one man.—We investigated this charge in detail and examined a number of witnesses. We are of opinion that no transfers have been recently made with the object of handicapping the work of the Railway Workmen's Association and are satisfied that, in all cases of transfer brought to our notice, the managing agents have acted in the best interests of the men themselves, irrespective of their membership, or otherwise, of the Association. In regard to the dismissal of one man in the Engineering Department the coincidence of certain events was unfortunate, and the facts were thoroughly explored by us, the man in question having the opportunity of stating his case. We have come to the conclusion that the representative of the men did right in taking up this case, but on investigation we feel that we cannot ask the managing agents to reinstate the man, whose dismissal was primarily due to other causes.

Under this heading we also investigated, at the request of the employees and with the consent of the managing agents, matters affecting the strike on the Arrah-Sassaram Railway. It is not contested that this strike was a sympathetic one and was confined to the locomotive staff. The Loco. Superintendent made arrangements to run trains and engaged a number of new drivers and firemen for this purpose, the strikers being ordered to vacate their quarters with the exception of one man whose wife was ill; and they did so peaceably. Of the total staff of about 48, between 22 and 25 men have been replaced by new men. The managing agents stated that they were not prepared to dismiss the new men they had taken on. It was mutually agreed before us that the managing agents should pay the strikers on the Arrah-Sassaram line their provident fund subscriptions up to the date of their stopping work, together with interest due

thereon, but not including any bonuses which would have been paid under normal circumstances. The managing agents stated their willingness to re-employ the dismissed men at their previous rates of pay as opportunity offered. The Loco. Superintendent impressed us with his evident desire to do all he could to find these men work either on one of these lines or elsewhere, and to assist all without discrimination.

11. ITEM G —Demand for improved terms of service for lady ticket collectors.-We do not consider the present pay inadequate, and the representative of the employees consented to withdraw his demand on the managing agents offering to give special consideration to the cases of the two

12. ITEM H.—Demand for treatment of all the employees in the persons affected. workshops as permanent hands.—It was mutually agreed before us that all employees in the workshops should be given the status of permanent

hands after three years' approved temporary service.

13. ITEM 1.—The justification for the recent strikes and the conduct of the strikers and proposals for the improvement of the relations between the Company and its employees in the future.—The first portion of this reference requires us to report upon a matter with which we shall deal as lightly as is consistent with the obligations we have undertaken.

In view of the fact that much more important points of difference were settled amicably without a strike so recently as September last, we are compelled to the conclusion that the differences enumerated above were not such as should have led to a stoppage of work on the lines. This stoppage caused considerable inconvenience and loss to the public, especially to that section which uses the line daily for transport to business and which is feeling severely the present high cost of living. At a time when rents in Calcutta are high and the need for better transport facilities is attracting much public attention, it is most unfortunate that development of suburban areas should be jeopardised by the feeling of insecurity which such strikes engender in the public mind.

Whilst several of the grievances and alleged grievances mentioned above loomed large in the eyes of the employees, they were hardly sufficient to justify the line of action adopted by the men so soon after the amicable settlement of September last. Had a Joint Works Committee existed, these grievances might have been remedied or dissipated before they had assumed large proportions. We consider that no strike would have occurred if these points of difference had been placed before the management in the first instance in a less forceful manner, and we also consider that even so, it was still within the power of the management to have averted a strike by the

adoption of a more conciliatory attitude.

The grievances, real and imaginary, to which the employees have attached most importance are those relative to the Engineering Department, where there appears to be some lack of that confidence and good will which ordinarily seem to have characterised the relationship between the Traffic and Loco. employees and the management. This is a matter to which we think the attention of the managing agents may usefully be directed, as we regard it as a contributory factor in bringing about the recent deadlock.

The strike throughout was marked by a freedom from serious disorder which compares favourably with another recent strike in the Howrah district and reflects great credit both on the men and their organization and also on

the managing agents, who refrained from provocative action.

Though falling naturally under this heading, the question of strike pay, provident fund bonus and gratuities for continuous service, if any, on the local lines have not been specifically raised in the terms of reference. We cannot, in the light of the opinion we have expressed above, say that strike pay can be rightly claimed. We consider, however, that the employees should not be penalised in this particular strike on the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines in regard to provident fund bonus and gratuities.

We have given special consideration to the desire expressed in the terms of reference for proposals leading to an improvement in the relations between the managing agents and their employees in the future, as we hold the view that our duties as a Conciliation Board must be directed as much to the avoidance of future trouble as to the removal of present difficulties. During the course of the enquiry we have realised more and more the important function which a Joint Works Committee might perform in removing misunderstandings between the managing agents and their employees and in bringing both into a closer and more co-operative relationship. Not only has the report of the Committee on Industrial Unrest given us a valuable lead, but we have also had the advantage of consulting the representatives of the managing agents and of the men. It is satisfactory that both sides have been able to agree as to the general lines on which a Joint Works Committee could usefully be established and that these lines are somewhat in advance of those recommended by the Committee on Industrial Unrest. The proposals are as follows:—

- (1) A Joint Works Committee shall be formed for the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines, to which the former shall elect 6 and the latter 3 representatives.
- (2) The workshop staff at Bankra will have a separate committee of its own.
- (3). The Traffic, Engineering and Loco. departments will form separate constituencies and each elect three members to the committee, two being elected by the Howrah-Amta and one by the Howrah-Sheakhala lines.
- (4) A returning officer will be appointed by the managing agents to superintend the election, which shall be on a democratic franchise and by ballot.
- (5) The president of the committee shall be the senior partner of Messrs. Martin & Co., and for each meeting of the committee the firm shall nominate a chairman to preside in the absence of the president. The elected members of the committee shall elect one of their number and the managing agents shall nominate another to be vice-chairmen. The secretary shall be appointed by the managing agents after hearing the views of the committee. The heads of the three departments shall also be members of the committee, and the managing agents may nominate ordinarily not more than two members of the staff to attend any meeting at which their presence might be desirable owing to the nature of the questions on the agenda.
- (6) Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the committee, which would ordinarily appoint the leading unsuccessful candidate at the last election in the same constituency.
- (7) Meetings shall ordinarily be held every two months unless more frequent meetings are found necessary.
- (8) The first committee will be elected as soon as possible, to hold office until March 1922. Thereafter the committee will be elected annually.
- (9) Each department will have its own sub-committee, presided over by the head of the department and consisting of the three elected representatives. No suggestions emanating from these sub-committees shall be put up to the managing agents without being first considered and reported upon by the Joint Works Committee.

An entirely separate Joint Works Committee consisting also of nine members will be formed on the Baraset-Basirhat Railway on similar lines. We should have preferred one joint committee covering the three local lines, so as to broaden the outlook of the members and co-ordinate the conditions of service. The managing agents, however, preferred to have a separate committee, but have expressed their willingness to call together, if practicable, representatives from each committee for the discussion of matters of general interest to both systems.

Like the recent Committee on Industrial Unrest, we fully recognise the difficulties surrounding such committees. We consider that their success or failure will be largely dependent on the attitude adopted by the management, and fully believe that Messrs. Martin & Co. have amongst their officers who appeared before us men who have the necessary qualifications for rendering this new and important experiment a success.

Both the managing agents and the representative of the employees have subscribed to the principle that no recourse should be had in future to outside intervention or to a strike until the causes of difference have been submitted for discussion by either side to the Joint Works Committee.

14. In conclusion we have much pleasure in recording our appreciation of the assistance we have received during our deliberations from Mr. Gilbert, representing the managing agents, and Mr. Jones, representing the employees: their very frank but always good-tempered presentation of their respective cases has rendered our task an easy and pleasant one. Their co-operation in the constructive part of our labours has been invaluable and augurs well for a better understanding in future. Mr. Gilbert's offer at the close of the proceedings to collect the subscriptions of the members of the Railway Workmen's Association by deduction in pay sheets, if found feasible, and subject to the written consent of each individual, proves that the managing agents are prepared to recognise and welcome the principles of trade unionism amongst their employees.

C. W. RHODES, President.

CHUNI LAL BOSE,

K. C. R. CHOWDRY,

Members.

REVISION OF PAY OF THE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 1998Medl.

AFTER careful consideration of the recommendations of the Medical Services Committee regarding the revision of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and also of the memorials received from officers serving in this Presidency, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) have decided to adopt the following time-scale of pay in place of the existing rates of grade

A. To the		Pay per mensem.
IV grad	le (from 1 to 5 years' service) (from 6 to 10 years' service)	Rs. 50 60
ī "	(from 11 to 15 years' service) (over 15 years' service)	70 80

Senior grade (restricted to 12 per cent. of

**

the provincial establishment).

2nd class

1st "

New time scale now sanctioned.

*					Pay per memsem
Dari					Rs.
ren	od of	probation			60
lst	year	(on confirm	nation)		75
2nd	71				80
3rd	. 11	***	***		85
4th 5th	. 11	***	***		90
6th		***			95
7th	31	****	***		100
****	33		•••		105
		Erri	CIENCY BAR		
		STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF STA			
8th	year				
9th				***	110
10th	"			***	115
11th	11				120
12th	33			***	125
13th	"			***	130
14th			•••	***	135
				•	140
		Erri	CIENCY BAR.		
15th	vone				
16th			***	***	145
17th	**	***	***	***	150
18th	11		***	***	155
19th	11		***	***	160
20th	25	Section of the	***	***	165
21st	**	d over	***	***	170
Selecti	ion gr	ade (restr	icted to 1	per per	175
cent	of th	e provinc	ial establish	ment)	200

Until further orders the passing of departmental examinations after five and ten years' service will continue, as at present, to be a condition precedent to the drawing of further increments.

... 120

2. Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will in future draw the same pay as probationers, viz., Rs. 60 per mensem. Officers at present in service will be permitted to count the whole of their service towards the new

1586 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

time-scale, and the various allowances at present drawn by them in addition to their grade pay will continue to be drawn by them in addition to the new scale of pay.

3. These orders will have effect from the 1st December 1921. The existing budget provision does not permit of the introduction of the new scale

from an earlier date."

4. Contributions are at present realised from local bodies for the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeons lent to them at the rate of Rs. 76 per mensem in the case of local fund dispensaries to which Sub-Assistant Surgeons were lent before 1st August 1913, and at the rate of Rs. 69-S per mensem in other cases. The question of revising these rates in consequence of the increase of pay now sanctioned will be considered separately.

> By order of the Government of Bengal, (Ministry of Local Self-Government),

> > L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENT VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE OF CAMPBELL HOSPITAL, SEALDAH.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

CALCUTTA, THE 21st JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 1944-Medl.

As the term of office of the members of the visiting committee for the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, constituted under Government resolution No. 174T.-Medl., dated the 25th May 1920, terminated on the 3*st March 1921, No. 1741.-Medl., dated the 25th May 1920, terminated on the 3 st March 1921, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following members of the visiting committee for the year Government) desire to thank the former committee for their services during

President:

(1) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Ex-officio members:

(2) The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

(3) The Collector of Calcutta.

(4) The Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.

(5) The Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.

Members :

- (6) Mr. R. Langford James, M. L. C., representative of the Bengal
- (7) Mr. H. W. Thomas, representative of the Calcutta Trades
- (8) Babu Woomesh Chandra Banerjee, representative of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. (9) Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar,

(10) Dr. Sudam Chandra Seal, (11) Babu Narendra Nath Mitra,

(12) Babu Ajit Nath Das,

representative (13) Babu Pramatha Nath Mallik, Hindu gentlemen. (14) Mr. Mahbub Ali, (15) Dr. Almamun Abdulla Suhrawardy, representative Muhammadan gentlemen.

M.L.C., (16) Mr. J. F. Madan, o.B.E., representative Parsi gentleman.

(18) Mrs. L. Birley.

(19) Mr. I. J. Cohen, representative of the Jewish community.

By order of the Government of Bengal, (Ministry of Local Self-Government),.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

representatives

Calcutta.

the Corporation

of

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COM-MITTEES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Education.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION-No. 1514Edn.

In Resolution No. 26T.-Edn., dated the 25th April 1917, the Government of Bengal established two Standing Local Advisory Committees for the Province of Bengal, one at Calcutta and the other at Dacca, in order to assist Indian students proceeding to England and to co-operate with the Central Bureau and Advisory Committee in London, which had been established for the purpose of furnishing information to Indian students in England and civing them. England and giving them and their parents all possible assistance. The Committee at Calcutta has been responsible for the Presidency, Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions and that at Dacca for the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

2. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has recently suggested that these Committees might be strengthened by the inclusion of specialists, specially from younger professors who are acquainted with recent conditions in educational work in Great Britain. The reconstitution of these Committees is accordingly desirable. The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education have accordingly decided that the two Committees shall be only and have decided to the conditions of the conditions of the conditions are acquainted with recent conditions.

enlarged, and have decided to reconstitute them as follows :-

CALCUTTA COMMITTEE.

- The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, kt., c.s.i., D.L., D.Sc. (President).
- Sir Deba Prasad Sarvadhikari, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D. 9
- Mr. C. S. Paterson of the Y.M.C.A. 3. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). 4. Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, B.A. (Cantab.). 5.

6. Dr. B. M. Barua M.A., D.LITT.

- Captain T. L. Bomford, M.B., I.M.S. (Medical College). 7.
- Mr. R. Wolfenden, M.B.E., M.Sc., A.M.I., (MECH. E.) (B. E. College). Mr. K. V. Zachariah, B.A. (Oxon.) (Presidency College). 8. 9. Mr. J. C. Coyajee, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Bom.) (Secretary). 10.

DACCA COMMITTEE.

The Commissioner, Dacca Division (President).

Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. 2 3. Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A. (Oxon.).

- Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, M.A. 5. Principal, Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca. 4.
- Shams-ul-ulama Abu Nasr Mahammad Waheed, M.A., Principal, 6. Dacca Madrasah.

Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur, M.A.

8. Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, M.A. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.) (Secretary).

3. These Committees should meet at least once in two months, and notices of meetings should be issued seven days before the date of meeting. The Secretaries of the Committees should keep themselves in touch with educational work in the Universities of Great Britain.

ORDER-Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Calcutta Gazette and that a copy be forwarded to the Government of India.

ORDERED also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and to each member of the Committees for information and guidance.

By order of the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education),

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR JUNE 1921.

I. Character of the season.—During the month under review rainfall was general throughout the province. The fall was below the average everywhere except in Jessore and Tippera where it was in excess of the

normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. Progress of agricultural operations.—The preparatory tillage for winter paddy and its transplantation proceeded under favourable weather conditions in East and North Bengal, though its progress was somewhat retarded in western districts for want of sufficient rainfall. The cutting of jute and reaping of autumn paddy commenced in parts of East and North Bengal. Weeding of jute and autumn paddy was completed in the western districts. Winter paddy seedlings were being reared.

III. State of standing crops.—The condition of sugarcane, autumn paddy

and other standing crops was reported to be fair on the whole. More rain,

however, was needed in the western districts to improve their prospects.

IV. Prospects and probable outturn.—The prospects of autumn paddy were reported to be favourable in East and North Bengal and a satisfactory outturn is anticipated.

V. Damage to standing crops.—The rise of the rivers caused some damage to the standing crops in certain lowlying tracts of North and East

Bengal.

Condition of agricultural stock .- The condition of livestock was, on VI. the whole, fair. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease, however, were reported from thirteen districts.

VII. Failure of pasturage and fodder.—Scarcity of water was felt in parts of Burdwan Division during the first-half of the month, but this

difficulty was removed by the subsequent rainfall.

VIII. Prices of food-grains.—During the second-half of the month the price of common rice of the cheapest quality fell in eleven districts, rose in five and remained stationary in the rest of the province. The price varied from 5 seers 4 chitaks per rupee at Darjeeling to 7 seers 12 chitaks at Jessore.

IX. Condition of agricultural people. The condition of the agricultural

population was fair.

G. EVANS.

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 21st July 1921.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during June 1921.

Division.	District.		Normal district rainfall for the month of June,	Actual district rainfall for the month of June 1921.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.		Normal district ratufall for the mouth of June.	Actual district rainfall for the month of June 1921.	Variation from the normal.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas Calcutta Nadis Murshidabad Jessore	1111	11:23 11:63 9:85 10:48 11:84	9*95 14*27 9*24 9*84 15*84	-1*28 +2*64 -0*61 -0*84 +4*00	Rajsbahi— {	Rangpur Bogra Pabus Malda		16-96 12-73 11-57 10-54	13'66 7'84 9'43 8'62	-3'30 -4'89 -2'14 -1'92
1	Burdwan Birbhum	-	10.72 10.42	9°15 6°04	-1*02 -1*57 -4*38	Dacca {	Dacca Mymensingh Faridpur Bakargani	-	14.43 17.80 15.03 18.18	13-23 13-90 11-36 15-29	-1'20 -2'10 -3'67 -2'89
Burdwan	Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah		9*75 11:25 9*93 11:18	7°50 8°58 6°44 9°60	-2'25 -2'67 -2'67 -3'49 -1'58	Chittagong	Chittagong Tippera Noakhali		22-52 16-05 21-18	19:52 18:19 19:03	- 3'00 +2'14 - 2'15
Rajshahi	Rajshahi Dinajpur Jalpaiguri	111	11'06 14'65 27'08	6-95 10-00 24-06	-4*11 -4*65 -3*02		Cnittagong Tracts.	ній	18:11	17*24	0-8
	Darjoeling		23.41	19-99	- 3*42		Cooch-Behar	¥	27-60	27*48	-0.13

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 20th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell in parts of North Bengal, causing damage to the standing crops in low lands. Elsewhere the fall was generally light. More rain prospects are likely to suffer if timely rainfall is not received. Reaping of autumn paddy, cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in North and East Bengal. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF C	OMMON RICE, II			
		1	This week.	Previous week	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.		
1	,	, ,			•		
		Inches.					
1	24-PARGANAS		4‡	4#	Sowing of aman paddy and weeding		
	Diamond Harbour.	0.61	51 €	5	Fodder and water and is wante		
	Barrackpore	0.80	5	5	disease is reported from Diamond Habour subdivision.		
	Barasat	0.40	5	5			
	Basirhat	3.08	51	53			
	NADIA	0.66	516	57	Prospects of aus paddy and jute are fair		
	Kushtia	3.00	5⅓	$5\frac{1}{2}$	aus paddy has come. Harvesting of		
	Meherpur	0.46	63	63	to jute by insects is some damag		
- 64	Chuadanga	0.42	6‡	63	Kushtia subdivision.		
	Ranaghat	0.23	5₫	5)			
	IURSHIDABAD	0.87	53	51/2	Prospects of standing crops are fair.		
	albagh	0.47	51	51	plantation of amon madd for trans-		
	angipur	0.45	51	6	favourable. No dame prospects are		
K	Candi	1.12	6	6	becoming scarce in Kandi subdivision.		
					Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.		
	SSORE	2.07	71	71	Weather seasonable. Weeding of integral		
	enidah	1.44	71	7 1	paddy is going on. Effects of weather are not favourable for the		
	agura	0.95	8	- 8	are fair. Harvesting has not prospects		
	rail	0.47	7	7	from Magura and Thanidah and treported		
Во	ngaon	Nil	64	6	Export of paddy is reported from Bon- gaon and Jhenidah subdivisions, Fod- der and water are sufficient.		

			PRICE OF CO.	MMON RICE, IN	Character of the weather, condition of crops etc.
No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfalt	This week.	Previous week.	
1		3			•
	1000	Inches.			
5	KHULNA	0.58	6 1	61	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continue. More rain
	Satkhira	1:01	6	61	is wanted for preparing seed-beds in saline areas. Effects of weather on the
	Bagerhat	1.20	64	64	growth of jute crop are favourable. Condition and prospects are fair. No damage is reported. Cultivation is over. Harvesting has not yet begun.
6	BURDWAN	0.36	5	5	Weather hot. Transplantation of winter paddy is almost stopped in Sadar and
	Asansol	0.92	5‡	51	Kalna for want of rains. Jute and sugar- cane are suffering in places.
	Katwa	0.74	511	51	
	Kalna	0.06	5₺	51	for agricultural
7	BIRBHUM	0.12	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat	1.15	51	51/2	and modely continues
8	BANKURA	0.11	51	51/2	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going
	Vishnupur	2.54	5 ½	51	on in lower lands but retarded in high lands. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
9	MIDNAPORE	0.52	5½	511	Transplantation of winter paddy continues but more rain is wanted everywhere. Weeding of bhadoi crops conti-
	Ghatal	0.19	515		nues. Paddy seedlings are withering on account of scanty rainfall. Condition
	Tamluk	0.32		58	and prospects of jute are lair. Fodder is
	Contai	0.08	5½	54	sufficient.
10	HOOGHLY	0.75	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable, but more rain is
	Serampore	. Nil	5	5	needed. The condition and prospects of
	Arambagh	. 0.65	51	5]}	
1.	HOWRAH	. 0.22	5	5	Weather hot. Condition of jute is fail but prospects are not hopeful. No
	Ulubaria .	. Nil	. 54	5‡	damage to the crop is reported. Transplantation of winter paddy continues More rain is wanted for agricultura operations. Fodder is sufficient.
1	2 RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-	0.58	6 4	64	Prospects of standing crops are good Prospects of jute are tair; the effects of weather are favourable. There has been
	BOALIA). Naogaon .	3.54	4 51		slight damage to jute owing to want
	Nator .	2:39	9 5	14 57	commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient.

	orial District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF C	OMMON RICE, IN PER RUPEE.			
			This week.	Previous week	Character of the weather, condition of grops, etc.		
	1 2 -	3	4	5	6		
		Inches.					
1	3 DINAJPUR	2.72	5 8	5#	Prospects of jute and bhadoi paddy are		
	Thakurgaon	15.61	41/2	5	is going on but is retarded some paddy		
	Balurghat	2.63	6	. 5	Thakurgaon owing to heavy showers The rivers were in flood but water is receding. Fodder and water are suffi- cient.		
14	1 JALPAIGURI	24.43	5	5	Weather cloudy and rainy. It is unfavour-		
1	Alipur	16.88	41	44	jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are bad. Jute has been considerably damaged by heavy rains. Jute cultivations has finished		
				F28-2	harvesting has not yet commenced. Condition of cattle is fair.		
15		6.00	41	41	Potatoes and maize are being harvested.		
	Kurseong Siliguri	13·76 24·20	4 4 4	$\frac{5}{4^{\frac{1}{2}}}$	Marua is being transplanted. Condition of jute is not good; the effects of weather		
	Kalimpong	6.26	51	34 34	are not favourable. Heavy rains have retarded progress of agricultural operations. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.		
16	RANGPUR	5.87	54	. 51	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus		
	Nilphamari	. 9.55	6	6	which however helped in the steering		
	Kurigram	7:79	51	53	prospects of jute are good: the effects of		
	Gaibandha	5.95	7	7	weather are favourable. No damage to jute crop is reported. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are sufficient.		
17	Bográ	4:11	58	6	Harvesting of jute and aus paddy and transplantation of winter paddy continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair.		
18	PABNA	0.21	53	51	Prospects of standing		
		1.89	54	54	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.		
				The State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the S			
19	MALDA	2.50	6		Weather cloudy. Preparation of lands for winter paddy continues. Condition and prospects of jute are improving. Weather effects are favourable to the growth of jute in all thanas except Harishchandrapur, where sudden flood caused some damage. Jute cultivation has finished; harvesting has not yet begun. Fodder and water are insufficient.		

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 20th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell in parts of North Bengal, causing damage to the standing crops in low lands. Elsewhere the fall was generally light. More rain is urgently needed for the transplantation of winter paddy which is progressing slowly. Prospects are likely to suffer if timely rainfall is not received. Reaping of autumn paddy, cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in North and East Bengal. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF C	PER RUPEE.	
- 1			This week.	Previous wee	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
1	,	3			
	15 1 Mg 1 1 2 2 2	Inches.			6
1	24-PARGANAS	0.18	44	4‡	
	Diamond Harbour.	0.61	51/2	5	Fodder and water rain is wante
	Barrackpore	0.80	5.	5	disease is reported from Diamond Habour subdivision.
	Barasat	0.40	. 5	5	
	Basirhat	3.08	51	54	
	NADIA	0.66	515	57	Prospects of aus paddy and jute are fair but more rain is wanted.
	Kushtia	3.00	5½	5₺	aus paddy has a Harvesting o
	Meherpur	0.46	64	64	of jute is still in the weeding
(Chuadanga	0.42	63	63	to jute by insects is reported from Kushtia subdivision.
1	Ranaghat	0.23	51	51	
	IURSHIDABAD	0.87	53	5 ₺	Prospects of standing crops are fair.
L	albagh	0.47	5‡	51	plantation of general wanted for trans-
	angipur	0.45	51	6	sparsely cultivated; its prospects are
K	andi	1.12	6	6	Weeding of jute has finished. Fodder is
					No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.
JE	SSORE	2-07	71	71	Weather seasonable, Weeding of integral
Jh	enidah	1.44	74	74	paddy is going on De Jacound
E SSE		0.95	8	8	the jute crop. Condition and prospects
		uil 0.47 7 7 Damage from M		Damage to jute by insect-pest is reported from Magnes and Theside	
Boi	ngaon	Nil	61	6	Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.

erial So.	District and subdivision.	Rainfalt.			Character of the weather, condition of crops. etc.
1	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		This week.	Previous week.	
		3			
	1	Inches.			
ă	KHULNA	0.58	6‡	61	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continue. More rain
	Satkhira	1.01	6.	68	is wanted for preparing seed-beds in saline areas. Effects of weather on the
	Bagerhat	1.20	64	6 ½	growth of jute crop are favourable. Condition and prospects are fair. No damage is reported. Cultivation is over. Harvesting has not yet begun.
	BURDWAN	0.36	5	5	Weather hot Transplantation of winter
6	Asansol	0.92	5‡	51	paddy is almost stopped in Sadar and Kalna for want of rains. Jute and sugar-
	Katwa	0.74	511	53	cane are suffering in places.
	Kalna	0.06	5½	51	
7	BIRBHUM	0.12	5½	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat	1.15	5∮	51/2	
8	BANKURA	0 °11	51	51	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going
	Vishnupur	2.54	51	51	on in lower lands but retarded in high lands. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
9	MIDNAPORE	0.52	5 ½	511	Transplantation of winter paddy conti- nues but more rain is wanted every-
	Ghatal	0.19	5,5	5 8	where. Weeding of bhadoi crops continues. Paddy seedlings are withering on
	Tamluk	0.32	5 g	58	account of scanty raintall. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Fodder is
	Contai	0.08	51	54	sufficient.
10	Hooghly	0.75	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable, but more rain is
	Serampore	Nil	5	5	needed. The condition and prospects of jute are fair. No damage is being caused
	Arambagh	0.65	51	5]}	at present. Jute cultivation has finished but harvesting not yet commenced. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is rising at Arambagh subdivision.
11	HOWRAH	0.22	5	5	Weather hot. Condition of jute is fair but prospects are not hopeful. No
	Ulubaria .	Nil.	5‡	51	damage to the crop is reported. Transplantation of winter paddy continues More rain is wanted for agricultura operations. Fodder is sufficient.
12	(RAMPUR-	0.53	6½	61	Prospects of standing crops are good Prospects of jute are fair; the effects of
	Boalia). Naogaon	3-54	54	511	slight damage to jute owing to want
	Nator	. 2.39	5}	A 57.	commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient.

	orial	District and	Rainfall,	PRICE OF C	OMMON RICE, I PER RUPER.	
	No.	subdivision.		This week.	Previous wesi	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
	1	•	3		5	
		*	Inches.			
1	3	DINAJPUR	2.72	5 8	58	Prospects of jute and bhadoi paddy are
		Thakurgaon	15.61	4½	5	is going on but is retarded somewhat
		Balurghat	2.63	- 6	5	Thakurgaon owing to heavy showers. The rivers were in flood but water is receding. Fodder and water are sufficient.
14		JALPAIGURI	24.43			CIEIL.
			on Arms and	5	5	Weather cloudy and rainy. It is unfavourable for jute. Condition and prospects of
	1	Alipur	16.88	41/2	44	been considerably damaged by
						rains., Jute cultivations has finished; harvesting has not yet commenced. Condition of cattle is fair.
15	D	ARJEELING	6.00	41	41	Potatoes and maize are being harvested.
*	S	Curseong lliguri alimpong	13.76 24.20	4 ½ 4 ½	5 4½	of jute is not good; the effects of weather are not favourable. Heavy rains have
		amin polig	6.26	54	ð∦	retarded progress of agricultural opera- tions. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
16	R	ANGPUR	5.87	54	51	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of aus
	N	ilphamari	9.55	6	6	which however helped in the steeping
	Kı	urigram	7.79	51/2	54	prospects of jute are good: the effects of
	Ga	ubandha	5.95	7	7	jute crop is reported. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are
				inite		sufficient.
17	Bo	OGRA	4.11	5§	6	Harvesting of jute and aus paddy and transplantation of winter paddy continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair.
18	PA	BNA	.0-21	53	54	Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Sir	ajganj	1.89	5#	51	Fodder is sufficient.
			1			
19	MA	LDA	2:50	6	6	Weather cloudy. Preparation of lands for winter paddy continues. Condition and prospects of jute are improving. Weather effects are favourable to the growth of jute in all thanas except Harishchandrapur, where sudden flood caused some damage. Jute cultivation has finished; harvesting has not yet begun. Fodder and water are insufficient.

	District and		PRICE OF CON SEERS, 1	MON RICE, IN PER RUPEE,	Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
Serial No.	subdivision.	Rainfall.	This week.	Previous week.	
i	2	8	•	ь	•
		Inches.			
20	COOCH BEHAR		51	5 ¦ } ,	Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of haimantic seedlings are being retarded owing to excessive rainfall. Flood has partially damaged jute and other standing crops in low, lands. Prospects of jute are not favourable, the growth being stunted. Harvesting of jute has commenced in Mickleganj subdivision only. Cattle-disease is reported to be prevalent in the interior. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA	0.47	61	6	Moderate rain fell over the greater part of
	Manikganj Narayanganj Munshiganj (a)	1.51 1.62 (n)	6½ 6½ (n)	6½ 6½ 7½	pects of standing crops. The steeping of jute and harvesting of aus paddy are still continuing. Rice market is falling; condition and prospects of jute are fair. The effect of weather on the growth of the plants is good. No damage to the crop has been done by insects or floods. Fodder is sufficient.
22	MYMENSINGH	1.57	6	51	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of aus and transplantation of winter paddy are
	Jamalpur Tangail Netrakona Kishorganj	5·15 0·71 2·39 0·85	64 6 63 63 63	63 6 63 63 63	going on. Aus paddy is reported to have been damaged by flood in some low land tracts. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Condition of jute is not good in Keshoreganj. Effect of weather on the growth of jute is favourable. Some damage to jute in low lands is reported to have been caused by flood in Jamalpur and Sadar. Jute cultivation has finished and harvesting is going on on a small scale.
23	FARIDPUR	0.67	{ 68 54*	63 58• }	Harvesting of aus paddy continues and that of jute has commenced. Prospects
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0.99	5%	51	of jute and aus paddy are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Madaripur	1.18	61/2	61/2	
	Gopalganj (b)	1:32	7	7#	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.72	64	61	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Prospects of jute are fair in Pirojpur and Patuakhali. Cattle-
	Pirojpur	0.47	6	6	disease is reported from Lalmohan thana Fodder issufficient.
	Patuakhali	1.51	64	61	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhola).	0.49	65	64	

⁽a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding th corthern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(b) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

Seria No.		Rainfall.	PRICE OF CONSERRS, PI	MMON BICE, IN ER HUPEK,	
			This week.	Previous week	Character of the weather, condition of crop, etc.
1		8		5	
		Inches.		+ .	
25	CHITTAGONG	0-47	{ 6₺ •	61.	Harvesting of aus paddy and trans
	Cox's Bazar	117	6	(n)	commenced. Prospects of standing area
26	TIPPERA	1.20	618	6,3	Weather hot. Harvesting of jute has
	(COMILLA).				commenced. Prospects of inte and and
	Brahman- baria.	1.56	525	525	paddy are fair. Untimely excessive rain and the rise of the rivers have affected and damaged the growth of jute in
	Chandpur	0.43	6	6	Brahmanbaria, but elsewhere weather condition was favourable to its growth. Rinder-pest is reported from Brahmanbaria subdivision.
27	NOAKHALI	1.73	64	61	Weather rainy. Harvesting of aus paddy
	Feni	2.66	6	6	is in progress. More rain is wanted for transplantation of winter paddy. Prospect of jute is fair and the effect of weather is favourable to it. No damage is reported. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0.66	6	51	Prospects of jhum paddy are fair. Cultivation for aman paddy is not progressing owing to insufficient rainfall. Foot disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
9	CRIPURA STATE.	1.23	6 <u>i</u>	61	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from one divi- sion.

(n) Not reported.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd July 1921.

		WHOLESALE		RETAIL PRICE	PER SEER.
Names of articles.		From-	To-	From-	To-
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon		11 - 1			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	- Rs. A. P
Rice—		0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Balam, coarse		7 5 0	7 10 0	0 3 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" medium		7 12 0		0 3 6	0 3 9
		7 12 0		0 3 9	0 4 (
by mother than	• • •	8 4 0		0 3 9	0 4 (
Michael Control	•••		*****	0 3 9 0 3 9	0 4 (
" medium	•••	8 8 0 8 5 0	8 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 5
Dudhkalma	***	8 9 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	
Rangoon Boiled	***	*****	district the strength street	0 3 0	
Kajla		6 14 0			
Wheat, Dudhia	•••	0 14 0			
" Gangajali	***	6 6 0	6 8 0		
" Jamali	***	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	6 12 0	0 2 9	0 3
Gram, Patnai (whole)	***		8 8 0	0 3 6	0 4
., dal	***		0 0 0	0 5 6	0 6
Mung " (Hari)	***	8 8 0 0		0 5 0	0 5
" " (Krishna)	•••		10 8 0	0 3 6	0 5
Arhar "	***		7 4 0	$\begin{array}{cccc}0&3&6\\0&2&9\end{array}$	0 3
Masur , (split)	•••	BRIDGE COLORS TO THE STREET		0 4 0	
" (Khanri)	***		6 12 0	0 3 3	0 3
Kalai	•••	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	2 15 0	0 1 6	The state of
Salt	***	\$100 Billion Co. (1) 150 Billion (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 Co. (1) 150 C	15 .0 0	0 7 0	7 6
Sugar (Brown Java)	•••	14 8 0	10 0 0	0 6 0	105
Gur, Bheli	•••			0 6 0	
" Bhursut	-	0 0 0	11 0 0	0 5 0	
Milk	•••	8 0 0	24 8 0	0 11 0	0 12
Mustard Oil	•••		21 0 0	0 4 6	
Flour (Country)	***		*****	, , ,	
Atta No. 3	***	6 14 0		0 3 6	0 5
" " 2½			(10.5	(" "	
", "В		10 11 0	*****	0 5 0	
Snii	•••		88 0 0	1	
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	***	87 0 0	83 0 0		
[Patiram, Khurja, Ki	uto,	81 0 0	00 0 0	2 0 0	2 4
Etwa (better kind), et	c.J	00 0 0	68 0 0		1 500 500
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc	.)	66 0 0		,	
Maize		4 8 0	5 0 0 6 8 0	0 3 6	0.4
Potatoes		5 12 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	0 9
Patal		*****	*****	0 2 0 0 2 6	
Brinjal		9 70 0	4.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 3
Onion		3 12 0	4 0 0	0 14 0	1 0
Fish, Rahu	•••	32 0 0,	35 0 0	1 0 0	1 2
Mutton (2nd class)	• • •	******	*****	0 4 0	0.8
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)			*****	0 4 0	0 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :-

Wholesale.—Chetla Håt, Ramkrishnapur Håt, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar, Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,

for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

Director of Public Health, Bengul (effg.). R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the

	•			
	,			
•	٠			
	a			
	4			
	۰			
۰	1			
٠				
	۰			
	٠			
	,			
	۰			
۰				
ч	۰			
	•			
	۰			
я				
۰				
ı				
,				
۰				
8				
3				
١	۰			
۰				
۰				
	,			
	1			
	1	1000		
	-	Total Gardin		
	-	Total Guille		
	1	Total Guille		
	1	Total Galler		

District			ACCORD	ACCORDING TO CENSUR DESIGNATION ACCORDING TO CENSUR OF 1911.	8 OF 1911.	REGISTERS.	ERED.			TEN.				DEATHS REGISTERED	ROISTER	9					1
			Male,	Patak	Total	Number registered (excluding still-	Still- born number roctie-	Cholera.	Small-	Plague,	Pevers	Dysen-	Dysen- Respira-	Injuries.	Other	Tot	Total, all causes. Number.	1968	Total of of th	Total of corresponding week of the previous year.	ding we
						outday	tored.					diari lege	discases.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Majo.	Pemale,	Total.
Calcutta	-	Calcutta	607,674	288,393	896,067	231	•	2.0	-	1	- 61	4	9.7	9	194	298	186	184	296	176	472
Asansol Mining Settlement,	61	Asansol Min- ing Settle- ment,	161,680	147,540	309,220	213	. 3	27	1	_ 1	88	. 2	36	-	. 001	113	108	221		ı	
Iowrah	80	Howrah	114,829	64,560	179,389	31	•	13	1		. 63	. 16	<u>«</u>		- 06	ű					
lacca	•	Daeca	63,091	45,460	108.551	87					/			ı	9	ī.	£3	66	98	39	119
								١,		ı	27	-	9	-	61	21	17	38	=	19	33
4-Parganas	ia .	Maniktala	31,735	22,032	53,767	16	-1	-	•	1	-	7	62	ı	-∞	182	=	7.9	81	. 23	4
	9	Bhatpara	34,739	15,675	50,414	10			:		٥		1	1	-	60	8	9	=	. 60	=

* Including deaths from influence.

CALCUTTA;

The 15th July 1921.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 60,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the statistics of Towns with a population of 60,000 and July 1921.

			Perchatios	POPULATION DEDEN REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CRESCS OF 1911.	F 1911.	BINTHS REGISTERS	IS RRD.						DEA	DEATHS REGISTRED.	STERED.		X.				
	4	1					1							-de		Total,	Total, all causes.	T	Total of corresponding	orrespond	ing
Districts	NO	!				Number	born		Small-			Dysen- H	20000	Inimples	Other	N	Number.		Mess of the	Direy Ious	1
			ģ	Nation 1	Total.	(excinding still: births).	regis- tered.	Obolera.	port.	Fingue.	Miles Indiana and American	larrhea. d	discases.	Continues and St.		Male. P	Pemsle. T	Tota'.	Male. P.	Pemale,	Total.
Calcutta	-	Calcutta	119,109	288,393	190,067	212	21	46	3	:	.69	42	. 98	16	17.1	276	150	426	296	160	456
Asansol Mining Settlement.	61	Asansol Min- ing Settle.	161,680	147,540	309,220	185	14	3.5	- 1	1	28	2	56°	. 2	\$	*9	76	149		!	1
Howrah	. 6	ment. Howrsh	114,829	64,560	179,389	6.9		. 12	. 1	1	23	12	17	61	32	53	45	86	95	#	100
Dacos	•	Dacca	63,091	45,460	108,551	49			1		23	9	719	1	22	. 34	22	26	36	27	63
	-	Maniktala,	31,735	22,032	53,767	12	.1	-		· i	3	7	œ	-	œ	15	13	28	18	22	04
24-Parganes	9	Bhatpara	34,739	15,675	50,414	6.1	1.	ı		1 5	10	61	-	1	6	· 00	2	10		0	15

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.)

The 15th July 1921, CALCUTTA,

Monghyr 15th July 1921 6 a.m. 112:50 Rajmahal 15th 6 17:25 Goalundo 15th 8 hours 22:60 Gauhati 15th 9 a.m. 29:10 Serajganj 15th 9 a.m. 21:90 Bhairab Bazar 15th 9 a.m. 21:90 Chandpur 15th 30:10 Sabhar 7 27:90 Swarupganj 15th 7 a.m. 27:90 Swarupganj 15th 6 9:75 Narayanganj 15th 6 9:75	Name of river and place	Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date	Hour,	Reading on grange.	Value of zero	Beight above P. W. D.	COMPARED W DAY'S	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAT'S HEIGHT.	BRIGHT AB DATUM ON SA	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D.	
Monghyr 15th July 1921 6 a.m. 112:50 0:00 Rajmahal 15th 6 17:25 56:319 Goalundo 15th 8 hours 22:60 4:896 Gauhati 15th 8 A.M. 22:60 4:896 Gauhati 15th 9 A.M. 21:90 15:18 3 Berajganj 15th 9 A.M. 21:90 14:18 3 Chandpur 15th 14:30 11:25 1:61 Sabhar 7 27:90 -8:62 1 Swarupganj 7 27:90 -8:62 1 Narayanganj 6 9:75 92:58 1 Asarapanganj 9:75 1:509 1 Asarapanganj <						T. N. Castellin	datum.	Rise.	Pad	1990.	1919.	Remarka
Rajmahal 15th July 1921 6 a.m. 112:50 0.00 Rajmahal 15th 8 honrs 22:60 4:896 Goalundo 15th 8 honrs 22:60 4:896 Gauhati 15th 8 a.m. 29:10 135:18 Serajganj 15th 9 a.m. 21:90 314:18 3 Bhairab Bazar 15th 6 hours 19:42 1:61 Chandpur 15th 7 30:10 Sabhar 15th 7 27:90 -8:62 1 Swarupganj 15th 6 8:59 1:509 1 Swarupganj 15th 6 97:5 92:58 10 Narayanganj 15th 6 22:21 -5:59 1 Talest Talest .				-			1					
Rajmahal 15th 6 17.25 56.319 Goalundo 15th 8 A.M. 22.60 4.896 Gauhati 15th 8 A.M. 29.10 135.18 1 Serajganj 15th 9 A.M. 21.90 314.18 3 Dibrugarh 15th 6 hours 19.42 1.61 Chandpur 15th 7 30.10 Sabhar 15th 7 27.90 -8.62 1 Swarupganj 15th 6 8.59 1.509 1 Edilpur 15th 6 8.59 1.509 1 Raizanganj 15th 6 8.59 1.509 1 Raizanganj 6 22.21 -5.59 1			, 15th July 193			0.00	112.50	0.20		119-50/	110.70	
Goalundo 15th 8 hours 22.60 4.896 Gauhati 15th 8 A.M. 29.10 135.18 1 Serajganj 15th 12 hours 42.60 1.509 1.509 Dibrugarh 15th 9 A.M. 21.90 314.18 3 Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19.42 1.61 Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19.42 1.61 Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19.42 1.61 Renchuganj 15th 7 A.M. 27.90 -8.62 1 Swarnpganj 15th 7 A.M. 27.90 -8.62 1 Narayanganj 15th 6 97.5 92.58 1 Anarayanganj 15th 9.75 92.21 -5.59 1	Ganger	Rajmahal	15th "	9	17.25	56:319	73.560	0.027			01.617	
Gauhati			15ch	0			0000	ce.n		76-169	.696-22	
Gauhati 15th 8 A.M. 29·10' 135·18' Serajganj 15th 21·90' 1509' Dibrugarh 15th 6 hours 19·42' 1·61' Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19·42' 1·61' Fenchuganj 15th 6 hours 19·42' 1·61' Sabhar 15th 7 30·10' Swarupganj 15th 7 27·30' -8·62' Swarupganj 15th 6 9·75' 92·58' Narayanganj 15th 6 9·75' 92·58' Tobal 9·75' -5·59' 10					22.60	4-896′	. 27-496	0.30		25-796'	25-896'	•
Serajganj 15th 29-10 135-18 Dibrugarh 15th 9 A.M. 21-90 1-509 Bhairab Bazar 15th 6 hours 19-42 1-61 Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19-42 1-61 Chandpur 15th 6 hours 19-42 1-61 Renchuganj 15th 6 hours 19-42 1-61 Sabhar 15th 7 A.M. 27-90 -8-62 Swarupganj 15th 7 A.M. 27-90 -8-62 Swarupganj 15th 6 97-50 1-509 Rdilpur 15th 6 97-55 1-679 Narayanganj 15th 6 97-55 1-7-559 The contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of				N. Carlo								
Serajganj 15th 12 hours 42·60′ 1·509′ Dibrugarh 15th 9 A.M. 21·90′ 314·18′ 3 Bhairab Bazar 15th 6 hours 19·42′ 1·61′ Chandpur 15th 14-30° 11·25′ 1·61′ Fenchuganj 15th 7 30·10′ Sabhar 15th 7 27·90′ -8·62′ Swarupganj 15th 6 8·59′ 1·509′ Rdilpur 15th 6 9·75′ 92·58′ 1· Tables 9·75′ 9·2·58′ 1· Tables 9·75′ 9·2·58′ 1· Tables 9·75′ 9·2·58′ 1· Tables 9·75′ 9·2·58′ 1· Tables <	Own Lawrence				29.10	135-18′	164.28	0.50		161-68	175-76'	
Dibrugarh 15th " 9 A.M. 21.90' 314·18' 3 Bhairab Bazar 15th " 6 hours 19·42' 1/61' Ohandpur " 15th " 14-30' 11·25' 1/61' Fenchuganj 15th " 7 30·10' " Sabhar " 7 A.M. 27·90' -8·62' Swarupganj 15th " 6" " Bdilpur " 15th " 6" " Narayanganj 15th " 6" " 97·5' 92·58' Thankaranganj 15th " " -5·59' 1	oranmaputra			12 hours	42.60	1.509	44.109	Stonde		100		
Bhairab Bazar 15th " 6 hours 19-42" 1-61" Chandpur " 15th " 14-30 " 11-25" 1-61" Fenchuganj " 15th " 7 " 30-10" " " Sabhar " 15th " 7 A.M. " 27-90" -8-62" Swarupganj " 15th " 6 " " 8-59" 1-509" Bdilpur " 15th " 6 " " 9-75" 92-58" Narayanganj 15th " 6 " " 522-21" -5-59"		Dibrnoarh			200			eance .	dy	41.409	41.009	
Bhairab Bazar 15th " 6 hours 19-42' 1-61' Chandpur " 15th " 14-30 " 11-25' 1-61' Fenchuganj " 7 " 30-10' " Sabhar " 7 A.M. 27-90' -8-62' Swarupganj " 15th " 6 " 8-59' 1-509' Rdilpur " 15th " 6 " 92-58' 1 Narayanganj 15th " " -5-59'			ti Dage		21-90	314-18	336-08'	0-15'	. "	333-48'	334-48"	
Chandpur 15th 14-30 161' Fenchuganj 15th 17 30-10' Sabhar 15th 7 A.M. 27-90' -8-62' Swarupganj 15th 6 8-59' 1-509' Rdilpur 6 9-75' 92-58' Narayanganj 15th 6 222-21' -5-59'		(Bhairah Razar	1504									
Chandpur 15th 14-30 11-25 1-61 Fenchuganj 15th 7 A.M. 27-90 -8-62 Swarupganj 15th 6 8-59 1-509 Edilpur 15th 6 975 92-58 Narayanganj 15th -5-59				6 hours	75.45	1.61′	11-03/	0.25		17-69	.61.91	
Sabhar 15th 7 A.M. 27·90' -8·62' Swarupganj 15th 6 8·59' 1·509' Edilpur 15th 6 9·75' 92·58' Narayanganj 15th 22·21' -5·59'		Chandpur		14-30 ,,	11.25	1.61′	12-86	Stonda	2	19.00		
Sabhar 15th 7 A.M 27-90' -8-62' Swarupganj 15th 6 8-59' 1-509' Edilpur 15th 6 9-75' 92-58' 1 15th 6		Fenchugani		•				Diea	,	18.86	18-94	
Sabhar 15th ,, ,, 7 A.M 27-90' -8-62' Swarupganj 15th ,, ,, 6 ,, 8-59' 1-509' Narayanganj 15th ,, ,, 6 ,, 22:21' -5-59'		The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s			30.10	•		0.10		\$7.90	23.70.	
Swarupganj 15th 6 8·59' 1·509' 8·59' I·509' Narayanganj 15th		Sabhar								* * *		
Edilpur 15th 6 8·59' 1·509' Narayanganj 1.5th 6 9·75' 92·58' 1					27.90	-8.62	19-28′	.01.0		18-08'	18-38′	
Edilpur 15th 6 9·75' 92·58' 1 Narayanganj 15th 22:21' -5:59'					8.59	1.509	10-099	1.03/		0.400		
Narayanganj 15th " " " 22.21 -5.59								4		604.6	619.01	
"Nafrayanganj L5th " " 22.21' - 5.59'					9.12		102-33		0.52	103.24	104:33'	
Malankat 18.	•				22.21	- 5.59	16.62	0.00		16.10'	1809/	
tancinat 15th 6 A.M 11:60' _ 0-599' 11-00v'	Madaripur Bil Route	Takerhat	15th " "	6 A.M	11.60	0.500	11.0037	0.100		OT AT	00.01	

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday, the 21st July 1921.

				200		8	Donaffice on	100000	Helight	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S REIGHT.	TH PREVIOUS EIGHT.	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN-	E P. W. D. E DATH IN-	Remarks.
Name of river and place where readings are taken.	where readings	are taken.		Date.		Hour	KUNGO.	P. W. D. datum	above P. W. D. datum.	Rise.	Falls	1920.	1919.	
	1000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	-						10 m					
	CMonghyr		16th July 1921	July	1951	6 А.М	113:10'	,000	113.10	,09-0		119-60	119-30'	
Canada	Raimahal		16th			9	17-75	56-319	74.0697	0.20	:	* 77-119'	77-719	
	Goalundo		-			8 hours	22-70′	4.896′	27-596	0.10		26-196'	26-196′	
	CGauhati		16th			8 A.M	29-60	135-18"	164.78	0.20	•	161-68′	175-66'	
Brahmanutra	Serajganj 16th	įkanį	. 16th	SEE 18202-173	:	12 hours	42:70'	1-509	44.209	010	•	41-309'	41-209	
	Dibr	Dibrugarh	16th	:	=	9 А.М	22-40'	314-18'	336-58'	0.20	•	333-48'	337-28'	
	CBhai	Chairab Bazar 16th	r 1611			6 hours	19-67	1.61′	21.28	-0.25/	:	17-69	16.36′	
Meghna	Chandpur	odpur	16th			91	11.50	1.61′	13-11'	0-25	•	13-86′	12.94	
	Fenc	Fenchuganj	16th	:		1	30-30		1	0.10		28.00.	.00-72	
Dhaleswari	Sabh	Sabhar 16th	16t		•	7 A.M	28.30	- 8.62′	19.68	.07-0	1	18.08/	18-58'	
Bhagirathi		Swarupganj 16th	16t	, d		9	8-36	1.509	698-6	# #50	0-23	9-779'	19:769	
Damodar	Edil	Edilpur .	16th	h	•	9	.00-2	92.58	.82-66	•	2.75	105-33′	104-33	
Lakhya.	Nar	Narayanganj		16th "		•	22-33/	- 5.59,	16.74′	0:12	:	16.39	\$1.CI	-
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat 16th "	ute Tak	erhat .	16t	'n ų	:	6 А.М	11.60′	-0.233	11.001	Ste	Steady	10.701	10.201	19
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	ed) bus									200			

* R ading on Kauge.